

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. II. NO. 10.

OCTOBER, 1886.

Contents:

	Page		Page
EDITORIALS:	403	SOME THOUGHTS ON CLASSIFICATION. — <i>F. M. Crun-</i>	
Library Events.		<i>den</i>	418
Library Statistics.		PUBLIC SCHOOL USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES. — <i>Han-</i>	
Close Classification.		<i>nah P. James</i>	418
Supplementary Catalogue of Brooklyn Library.		APPRENTICES' LIBRARY	419
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	404	A GIFT OF DANTE	419
Publishing Section.		LADIES IN LIBRARIES	420
Reports of the Conference.		MY FRIEND THE CATALOGUE	420
MEMORIES AMONG ENGLISH LIBRARIANS. I. — <i>R.</i>		THE BEST NOVELS AND NOVELETTES	421
<i>R. Bowker</i>	405	MUDIE'S LIBRARY	422
CATALOGUE OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLANS OF		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY	422
LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC		GIFTS AND BEQUESTS	426
LIBRARY. — <i>James L. Whitney</i>	400	CATALOGS AND CLASSIFICATION	428
COMMUNICATIONS	417	BIBLIOGRAPHY	429
The True Library Spirit.			

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The American Catalogue,

31 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. II.

OCTOBER, 1886.

NO. 10.

C. A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editor's copies, should be addressed C. A. CUTTER, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.

The editor is not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.

IN the three months since our last regular issue (the Conference number, with its two hundred pages, of course accounting for the gap) there have been some interesting events in the library world. The Tilden bequest practically solves the long-mooted question of a free public library of adequate proportions for New York, and it is memorable as an example of how great fortunes may wisely be returned by private owners to the public good. Under the premium offered by the N.Y. Free Library Act, adopted in the interest of the existing free public library, the Apprentices' Library has been made absolutely free. In Brooklyn, it is rumored, a public-spirited citizen proposes not to wait his death, but to assure himself that his money is rightly spent by founding and endowing during his life a new free public library especially meeting the needs of the industrial classes.

THE statistical portion of the general library work is showing great progress. The new Bureau of Education list is now passing through the printer's hands, and, although it cannot be expected till next year, we hope to announce in the next LIBRARY JOURNAL the advance issue of the whole or a part of this list, with the names of librarians (which the Government Report will not include) added. The statistical report on libraries in Illinois, which reaches us from the State authorities too late for entry under "Library economy," is the most thorough piece of work that has been done in this direction. The tables of 50 leading libraries, and the comparison of expenses for books in 20 leading libraries, given in Mr. Dewey's Columbia College report, are also exceedingly valuable.

A WEAKNESS of the anti-close-classification position is exhibited in the recourse to the argument of *reductio ad absurdum*, that each section cannot "represent all the resources of the library on its subject, and the system is nothing if not all-inclusive." There is a good old saying that "Half a loaf is better than no bread," and there are a great many situations in life where one does not want a whole loaf. For the *thuro* study of a subject, we are all agreed that one needs not merely to go to the shelves in the largest and best arranged library, but to consult catalogs (much fuller catalogs than most libraries possess) and bibliographies (much more complete and more modern bibliographies than are now to be found on most subjects). But the *thuro* study of a subject is often out of the question. Business men, professional men, writers, students even, are nowadays on the drive; they are not Methuselahs in the length nor cats in the number of their lives, and they must economize time. Certain subjects they may study; but in others they must content themselves with what can be readily found; and some people have learnt that it is often as great a help to have a *thuro* shelf-classifier do part of their finding for them as it is to have had a good cataloger or a patient bibliographer search out the literature of their subject. The skilful inquirer uses all the aids he can get, each in the way in which it will best serve him. He does not say that shelf arrangement is useless because it does not collect all the resources of the library on its subject any more than he despises the catalog because its use is slow, or the bibliography because its use is slower still, and because it is never brought up to date.

THE supplementary card catalogue of the Brooklyn Library, mentioned elsewhere, will suggest to the many librarians who use and profit by Mr. Noyes' admirable catalogue, inquiry as to what progress has been made in keeping up additional material for that work. We are glad to learn that the private card catalogue, from which the new public one is re-copied by type-writer, has been kept on a plan which practically makes it "copy" for a

printed supplement to Mr. Noyes' master-work, whenever the library sees fit and has the funds to attempt such a publication. It is only fair to note that all this and much other good work has been done, under many disadvantages, by the same staff which Mr. Noyes had, under the leadership of his first assistant, Mr. Bardwell, who, though he has so far declined to be a candidate for the succession, ought to have at least the public credit such capable work deserves.

American Library Association.

PUBLISHING SECTION.

As a result of the movement in that direction made by the coöperation committee last spring, an organization for coöperative catalog and index work was effected at the conference in Milwaukee, in July, under the name of the A. L. A. Publishing Section.

Membership in the section is to reside in libraries as such, or in individuals, and is to be constituted by a subscription of \$10 annually, the first year to begin with Jan. 1, 1887. Before that time a circular will be issued with definite plans for the first year's work, and calling for the annual subscription.

But in order to facilitate the preliminary work of the section and to be prepared for its prompt and efficient action in 1887, a provisional membership to cover the remainder of the current year, by a subscription of \$1, was agreed upon.

All those interested, who have not done so already, are requested to send that amount, with their names, to W. C. Lane, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Should the number of provisional subscribers be large, it is hoped that some small publication of immediate value may be issued by the section as an offset to this subscription, and as an earnest of what it will do when fairly at work.

In anticipation of the definite plans for the work of the section in 1887, the following outline may be presented:—

1. Printing of catalog cards of leading new publications. Assurances have been received justifying the expectation that publishers of new books will bear a considerable share of the expense of this work if it be undertaken, so that its cost to the libraries receiving the cards will be small.

2. The "Essay Index." Preliminary work on this important undertaking can be com-

menced at once, and liberal offers of coöperation have been received.

3. Indexing of scientific serials, transactions, and monographs. No call is more urgent than the one for some index, kept up by a periodical issue, to the enormous mass of scientific monographs constantly being issued; and this work, extensive as it is, can be accomplished by organized coöperation. Much assistance in it may be hoped for from the librarians of the technical libraries connected with educational institutions, scientific societies, and the government departments.

4. Index to bibliographical lists. Such an index based on that contained in the Reader's Handbook of the Boston Public Library would be extremely useful everywhere, and if kept within a reasonably limited scope can be prepared without great expense of time or money.

5. One of the most important functions of the Publishing Section will be the establishing of an understanding between the many librarians who are engaged on one or another bibliographical undertaking, often covering the same ground, or at least overlapping, where a mutual understanding would lead to an equitable division of the field. And it is believed that more of this special work would be intelligently done in one and another library if there were some central agency through which a proper division of labor could be arranged.

As intimated before, this is but a hasty glance at the possibilities before the Publishing Section. The certainty and the promptness with which they can be made actualities will depend on the heartiness of the support we now receive from the librarians of the country.

No annual subscription will be called for until the financial details of the scheme can be more definitely given. But it is hoped that a large number of the provisional subscriptions at \$1 will be sent immediately.

WM. I. FLETCHER,

Chairman of the Executive Board.

As usual there were a number of accounts of the meeting of the Association in the papers. Of course the Milwaukee reporters were on hand. Some members wrote to the newspapers in their own city; Providence and Grand Rapids occur to us among these. The *N. Y. Evening Post* has its letter, and the *Nation* a different account, and Prof. David P. Todd occupied two or three pages of *Science*.

MEMORIES AMONG ENGLISH LIBRARIANS. I.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

MORE than once I have been asked to write out my remembrances of the two and a half years I spent in England, because the people whom I knew best were in great part the people of whom readers like best to know. I have not liked to do this, because it seemed too much like a public use of private friendship. The other day, however, a note from Mr. Prothero, asking what I could tell him of dear Henry Bradshaw, whose life he is to write, set me to thinking how many librarians and devotees of bibliography who were living six years ago have since gone from among men,—Winter Jones, and Dr. Coxe, and Henry Bradshaw, heads of the three great libraries of the Kingdom; Henry Stevens and Cornelius Walford, Sampson Low, Nicholas Trübner, and Charles Welford,—and to jotting down memories of them and of others whose lives were or are lived among books, and who were or are “kin across sea” of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

When I first crossed, in July, 1880, my refuge in the great unknown world of London was Henry R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club. The circumstances were somewhat peculiar. I had come as the representative of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, with the special mission of establishing *Harper's Magazine* in England. The resident agent of the house in London was the veteran Sampson Low, then 83 years of age, and practically retired from the great firm which still bears his name. The Harper house, with the wholesome loyalty to the original brothers which has caused their sons and grandsons to stand by any one who had relations with the first generation, did not wish to seem to supersede an old and tried friend like Mr. Low, or in any way to hurt his feelings, and so I went over simply to help him. He did not, however, take kindly to the idea of help, and meant it to be understood that he would go out if and when that young man came in. I was therefore somewhat doubtful of my reception, and trespassed on the hospitality of Mr. Tedder, then the English editor of the JOURNAL, for my home letters. The dear old gentleman in Fleet street, nevertheless, after the first five minutes, received me very kindly, and ever after treated me like a grandson. We had a funny little den together in

one corner of the Fleet-street establishment, and it was often his pleasure and my delight to go back to the good old days when Lamb's Conduit street, where he first set up shop, had an open conduit of water in its centre, and when such men as Macaulay were numbered among his near friends. He had a presentation copy of the first volume of the History, and well remembered its “run.” When a portrait of the rising author was demanded, Mr. Low went with him to the daguerreotypers, and he recalled how, when the artist suggested some rearrangement of dress or countenance, Macaulay broke out with, “If you can't take me as it is, leave it alone.” His house in Mecklenburg square was as pleasantly old-fashioned as he, with its solid mahogany and its treasures of books; and there he and his wife — “Darby and Joan,” he used to say — celebrated their sixtieth wedding-day. He had the firm set mouth and commanding presence of the traditional old Roman, but there was much sweetness underneath. He was very proud of having issued the thousandth number of the (fortnightly) *Publishers' Circular*, which he had founded, and which was the first of the English bibliographical periodicals; only one other member of the original trade committee, Mr. Robert Seeley, survived with him. The “booksellers' column” (advertising) of the *London Times* was provided by him under a long-standing contract, and of this part of the Thunderer he was the autocrat. His English Catalogue every librarian knows. The first volume was published in 1864, covering the period 1835-62, and combining the work of the British Catalogue, started by him and including 1837-1861, and the London Catalogues of Thos. Hodgson, 1814-1851. Most of the practical work had by this time passed to younger hands, chiefly those of Mr. Blackburn, under the general supervision of Mr. Edward Marston, the active head of the firm, whom strangers sometimes took for Mr. “Sampson” and sometimes for Mr. Low.

The library where Mr. Tedder reigned — I will not talk about him; long may he live, with his modest, pleasant ways, and his quiet play of wit, to make every American visitor his friend! — is one of the most interesting, for literary history, in London. The Athenæum

Club, membership in which is the "blue ribbon" of literary distinction, is looked upon as a sort of mausoleum of departing genius; for few men can nowadays hope to enter until they are nearly ready for their exit from life and work. But a great deal of good work has been done in its library. There are three great rooms, besides other smaller ones, rich in full sets, superbly bound, and containing over 30,000 volumes. They are shelved from floor to ceiling, the shelves lettered from above downward A-U, and the doors are concealed by imitation backings of books, in which De Bry and Cicero elbow each other in a curious hodge-podge of titles. "In this corner Macaulay used to do his writing;" Thackeray was a great frequenter for this purpose; and Matthew Arnold, Sir Henry Maine, and others of the present generation, make much use of the library. Mr. Frederick Locker took the trouble to show me about, and I remember noting with half-surprise that Father Time had dared to gray the locks of a poet whose bright *vers de société* seem associated with perennial youth. Except for such special visits strangers were not admitted to the Club beyond the precincts of the great entrance room, where I had occasion several times afterward for talks with the always genial Anthony Trollope, the only forehanded man of letters I ever knew, with his two completed novels always locked safely away in his desk.

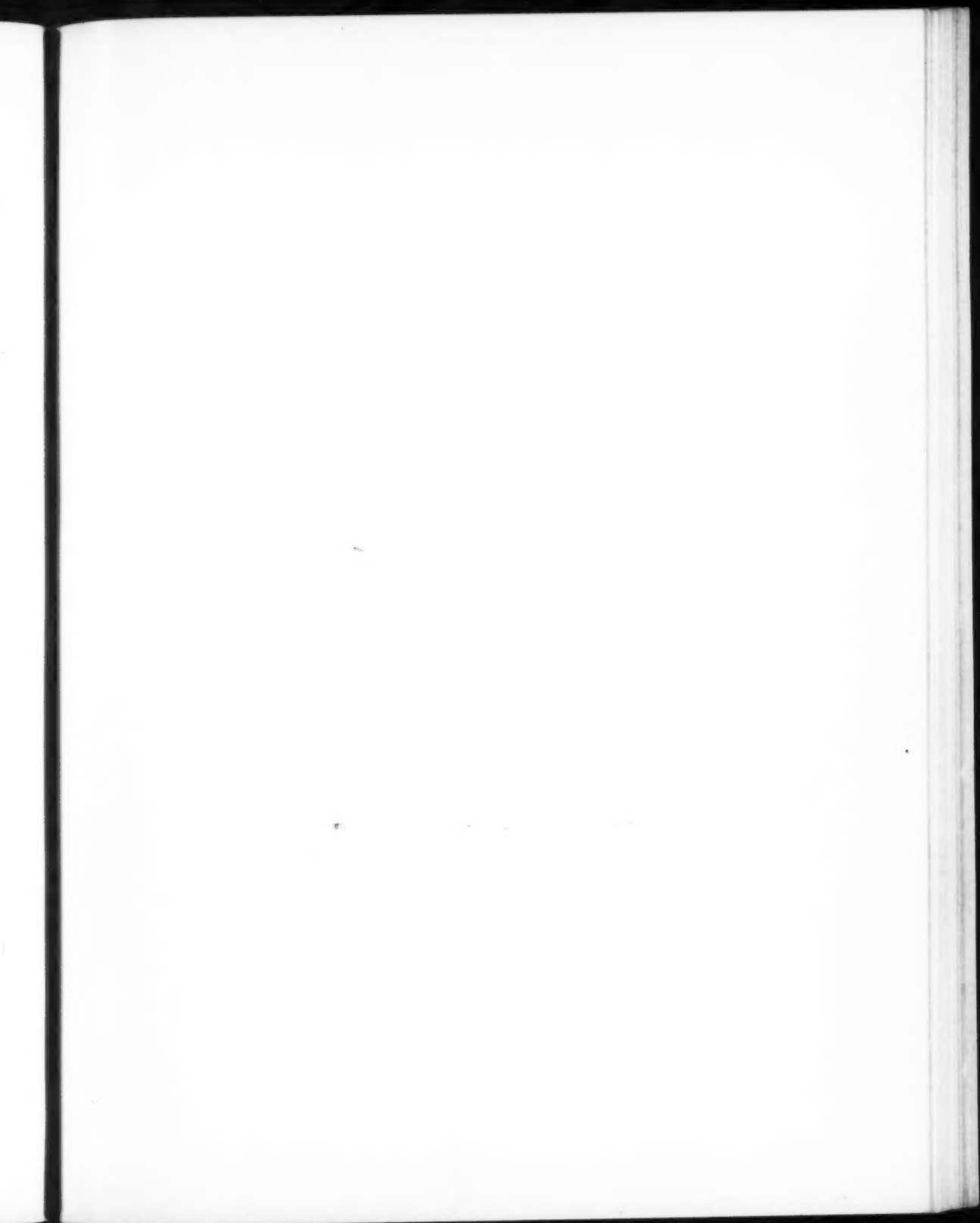
Of course one of the earliest pilgrimages in London is to the great British Museum, practically the centre of the English-speaking library world, with its enormous collections and catalogues. The immense columniated building, with its Grecian porticos at the centre and at each wing, is always impressive, and one passes through into the domed rotunda, the reading-room and central ganglion, with increasing respect. The great circular room, the walls lined with nearly a hundred thousand reference-books at the service of any reader, the desk accommodations for a hundred of them, and in the centre the two concentric circles of low shelving holding the great volumes of catalogues, which in turn enclose the desk of the superintendent and his busy assistants, — is certainly one of the great sights of the world. The desks are filled with a motley company, — the great scholars of the world digging out learning from dusty tomes, the penny-a-line magazinists collecting pieces for their literary patchwork, and economical

tradesmen addressing circulars from the directories which are among its scholastic treasures. At the centre of all, the head spider in this great web used to sit, — Mr. Richard Garnett, who always impressed me as the most good-natured man in the world. However absurd the questions brought him by foolish people, or however difficult the inquiries made to him by the wise ones, he was always ready with a cordial smile to do the best he could, and to take any amount of trouble for any one who asked. As a publisher I came to know also his kind helpfulness to young authors who were seeking a start in life, and I think the greatest man in England could have no more cordiality from this model official than he gave to the humblest. When I visited England the last time Mr. Garnett had been relieved of his reading-room work, so that he might give his exclusive attention to the printing of the great catalogue, which will be the chief monument he will leave behind him. How he should ever find time to pursue the scholarly research and do the graceful writing which have introduced so many books of other authors to the world, was always a mystery to me.

The chief of the Museum I never happened to meet; but Mr. George Bullen, at the head of the King's Library, the most important of the collections of printed books, was another of the men I used to see, both in the library and in the Council meetings. Sir Edward Reed was then the head of the print-room, and a great deal of good work was done in classifying and rearrangement in his day. One of his assistants was Mr. Louis Fagan, the biographer of Panizzi, whose correspondence was certainly enough to test the patience of the most enterprising biographer. Mr. Fagan, I remember, told me that Panizzi's correspondence, as the confidential and unofficial diplomatic agent for some of the leading people of his day, included such stacks of letters as four hundred from Prosper Mérimée, and eight hundred from Gladstone, not to speak of hosts of others.

Henry Stevens, though not officially connected with the British Museum, was, I believe, its buyer for American books, and was looked upon as one of its authorities. As a fellow-countryman I came to know him well, and he was always one of the most delightful of companions. His patriotism was always emphatic, and his letters in the *Athenæum* were almost invariably signed "Henry Stevens of Vermont." His knowledge of books was something ex-

See L. J. vol.
12, p. 184.



Page p. 427



Yours faithfully
Henry Stevens
of Vermont

traordinary. Mr. Sabin used to tell a story of how a stranger came into his bookshop in New York in old days, and, after nosing out an old volume, asked certain questions which showed an unexpectedly specific knowledge of the value of the book and the ear-marks of the edition. "Excuse me, but aren't you Henry Stevens?" said Mr. Sabin. Mr. Stevens owned to his identity, and asked how Mr. Sabin knew him. "Why," said he, "there is not another man in the United States who would ask that question."

Mr. Stevens was always hale and hearty in his manner, and made friends everywhere. At the conferences he occupied much the same position as the late lamented Lloyd P. Smith did at those of our own Association; but he always had a specific duty, which he was never allowed to escape. This was in presiding at the grand, but very informal, celebrations which always followed the deliberations of the Conferences of the L.A.U.K. I have forgotten at the moment the curious name with which Mr. Stevens dubbed this side organization, which held its sessions as regularly as the L.A.U.K. held its own. All the dons or dignitaries of Oxford, or Cambridge, or wherever it might be, were expected to be present, and usually were. Mr. Overall, of the Guildhall Library, London, always sung his song of "Good St. Anthony," and the hilarity was unbounded, both in quantity and quality.

Mr. Stevens lived in a cosey cottage in the St. John's Wood region, and I remember making my first visit there through a London fog, in which I got lost on the way, though I had the guidance of a Londoner who knew the streets perfectly, and though we started not far from Mr. Stevens' own house. He had there many literary treasures, and on one of them hangs a story of Gen. Grant, which, I think, has never seen print. Mr. Stevens' brother was the secretary of the class at West Point in which Gen. Grant graduated, and after his brother's death Henry Stevens found among his possessions a document which he saw quickly enough was of historic interest. When Gen. Grant was in London, Lord Houghton gave him a dinner, and Henry Stevens happened to mention to Houghton that he had something of interest to the General which he would loan him for the dinner-party. Accordingly, after dinner, Houghton took the General up to one of those remarkable engravings of the Declaration of Independence which was

taken as a triumph of steel engraving a generation ago, and which usually occupied a place of honor in Mr. Stevens' hall, and then turned him about to what he said was another Declaration of Independence which would interest the General quite as much. This was the document which Mr. Stevens prized so highly. It contained the signatures of Gen. Grant and of his classmates, done in crayon, charcoal, and all sorts of things, to another declaration of independence arising from the revolt of the class against the professor of drawing at West Point. "Where on earth did you get that?" said the General, and then he went on to tell over, half to himself and half to his host, the names of his classmates and the after-happenings to them. Mr. Stevens always used to delight to tell this story, as well he might. What has become of the document since his death I do not know; but it certainly ought to be preserved among the trophies somewhere in this country.

In the same part of London lived Mr. Cornelius Walford, who had one of the finest private collections of books in London, and who was always on hand and prominent at meetings of the library people. Mr. Walford, who died only last year, much regretted, was well known as one of the chief insurance authorities of the world and the editor of the great Insurance Cyclopædia. His library occupied a continuous suite of five rooms, along one side and the back of his house, shelving over 20,000 volumes. One room contained the insurance library, which was said to be the most extensive of any, public or private, in existence. Being an insurance man he lived in mortal dread of fire, and I remember going over his library in the evening by the aid of one solitary candle, which he himself held. He allowed no lights at all in any of his rooms; but, nevertheless, one Christmas Day the library caught fire from a flue, and just escaped serious damage. His insurance researches made him a specialist also on food, famines, weather, and other matters affecting the duration of life, and his library contained, chronologically arranged, shelves of books on interest and usury, church properties (held always by mortmain or life duration), and the annuities of the guilds, from which three threads were woven the scientific beginnings of life insurance. Every pamphlet which he received bearing on these subjects he bound separately by itself, inserting cardboard to give thickness, and so

obtaining space for a proper lettering on the back, at an average cost, he told me, of about 32 cents for 12mos. Beside this he kept collections of scraps in lettered boxes, and the labels were, indeed, most alarming. I remember the story of a young fellow who, through my introduction, went to him as a private secretary, and who was ushered into the library containing these direfully labelled boxes. When he cast his eye around the place and read on one box "pestilence," on another "famine," on another "murder," on another "suicide," he told me he began to suspect that he was in the presence of an ogre who had been tempting him, through my intervention, into his den as material for a mid-day meal.

Mr. Walford, with his enormous appetite for work, kept two or three private secretaries always busy; but his great failing was that the magnitude of his conceptions prevented his finishing one great enterprise before he took another up. For this reason he left his *Insurance Cyclopædia* unfinished at his death, although he had several years before commenced an enormous *Cyclopædia of Journalism*, which was to catalogue all the periodicals that had ever been published in England, or for that matter, as he planned it, anywhere else in the world. Even the most modest sheet, if it were periodically published, was to find place in this enormous project.

Mr. Walford's house was most hospitable and delightful, and his dinner-parties usually included some interesting literary and library people. Mr. Bernard Quaritch was one guest whom I met at his table, and his egoism was delightful. He invariably spoke of himself as the Bismarck of booksellers, and considered the entry of an author's name in his catalogues as by far the best means of attaining immortality. He said that when he took to the book-trade the greatest statesman in Europe was spoiled to make the greatest bookseller, and he delighted to bring to mind his first call on Henry G. Bohn, in whose service he began his apprenticeship. Mr. Bohn did not then want an assistant; but Mr. Quaritch assured him that he intended to enter his service, and to become the Napoleon of booksellers. He has, indeed, accomplished wonderful things, and has reason to be proud of his achievements.

Another of the bibliographic booksellers of that time was Mr. Charles Welford, the resident partner in England of Scribner & Wel-

ford; and he also entertained pleasantly at his house near Kensington, while keeping his head-quarters with the Lows, in Fleet street. His knowledge of books was also enormous, and the most marked trait about him was the fondling way in which his fingers always automatically handled any book within reach, although he might be talking and thinking of something else. The home of Nicholas Trübner in Upper Hamilton Place was a similar centre. Mrs. Trübner's abounding kindness and his own quick enthusiasm about anything concerning books, brought around them a circle including many kinds of people, among them George Eliot, Miss Braddon, and Bret Harte.

Mr. E. B. Nicholson's library was that of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus, toward the East End. He had already made a remarkable record as a young man, had been studying for nine years in critical theology, had published three out of six treatises which he had projected and finished another, and was then going for five years into philology. A great many new and ingenious devices were used in his library, and he was very generally looked upon as the radical among English librarians, so that his translation later to the conservative community of Oxford and the headship of the Bodleian Library was looked upon as almost startling. Mr. Nicholson became the successor of the lamented Dr. Coxé at the Bodleian. It was always one of my regrets that I reached England after Dr. Coxé had become seriously ill, so that I never saw the genial and companionable scholar in whom American visitors of a previous year so much delighted. Mr. Nicholson's wide knowledge found full scope for utilization in the Bodleian when he reached it, for a good many conservative cobwebs lined its long series of rooms "up stairs, down stairs, and in my lady's chamber;" but his enterprise was undaunted, and I remember one daring scheme for converting the whole quadrangle around which the Bodleian was built into a reading-room larger than the rotunda of the British Museum, by throwing a glass roof from the roofs of the surrounding buildings.

The Council of the L.A.U.K. held a monthly meeting at that time, usually at Mr. Nicholson's library, which was practically what our New York Library Club now is, — a gathering of most of the leading librarians of London. A dozen or so were usually present,

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including Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett, and soon after I joined the circle there was a good deal of discussion about library journalism. in view of the proposed suspension of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, a careful and capable scholar, with much enthusiasm for library work, on whom so much of the work of the English association has devolved, in company with Mr. Tedder, was ambitious

to promote a monthly journal of literary importance, and selected for it the somewhat mysterious title of *The Serapeum*. The others generally agreed upon the more quiet title of *The Library*; but for the time being nothing came of the plan except in the issue of *Library notes* and the later development of the intermittent *Library chronicle*.

CATALOGUE OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLANS OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY.

[Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the Boston Public Library*, January, 1886, with additions.]

Algiers. Library and museum. View of interior gallery. Amer. arch. and building news, May 3, 1886. *6190.1.19

American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. Three photographs of the exterior and interior of the society's building. *6190.25

— Heliotype of interior of library. *6190.25

— Heliotype of exterior of building. *In* N. Paine's Account of the society, with a list of its publications. Worcester, 1876. *4311.14

— Woodcut of exterior of building. On title-page of pamphlet, with officers and list of members Jan. 1, 1881. *4452.57

— Woodcut of the first hall of the society as it appeared in 1833. *6190.25

Amherst college. Small woodcut of the exterior of the college library before changes were made. *In* Potter's American monthly, December, 1877. *4313.51.9

Amsterdam. Universitäts-Bibliothek. Grundriss. — Schnitt. — Details. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 37. *6870.5.49

Andover, Mass. Brechin hall. Library of Theological seminary. Photograph of exterior. *6190.25

— Heliotype. *In* Bailey's Hist. sketches of Andover. Boston, 1880, p. 568. *2353.75

— Memorial hall. Public library. *In* Bailey's Hist. sketches of Andover. Boston, 1880, p. 528. *2353.75

Ann Arbor, Mich. Ladies' library association building. Exterior. — Interior. Inland architect and builder, Sept., 1885. *6853.1

See also University of Michigan.

Baltimore, Maryland. Enoch Pratt free circulating library. *In* Howard, G. W. The Monumental city. Balt., 1876, p. 949. *4374.73

— Peabody institute. Library hall. Plans. *In* U.S. Bureau of education. Circulars of information, No. 1, 1881. The construction of library buildings. By W. F. Poole. *6190.24

— Woodcut of exterior. *In* Howard, G. W. The Monumental city. Balt., 1873, p. 38. *4374.73

Belfast, Ireland. Design for Free library. Architect, Dec. 13, 1884. *6972.1.32

— Free library competition. Builder, Feb. 16, 1884. *7220.2.46

— Free public library. Selected design. Exterior. — Plans. — Premiated design, by Max-

Belfast, Ireland, continued.

well and Tuke. — Alternative design. Building news, Nov. 16, 23, 1883. *7370a.1.45

— Woodcut of exterior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 99. 6125.46

Belmont, Mass. Town hall and public library. Amer. arch. and building news, Aug. 6, 1881. *6990.1.10

Beloit college, Beloit, Wisconsin. Library. *In* Catalogue. *4496.24

Billerica, Mass. Bennett library. Amer. arch. and b. news, July 9, 1881. *6990.1.10

— Heliotype of exterior. *In* Hazen, H. A. History of Billerica, Boston, 1883, p. 314. *2352.81

Birmingham, Eng. Free libraries. Reference library. Two woodcuts of interior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, pp. 64, 65. 6125.46

— Two photographs of exterior and interior. *Cab.G.2.23

Blackburn, Eng. Free library and museum. Accepted design. Architect (London), Jan. 27, 1872. *6972.1.7

— Selected design. Building news, Jan. 3, 1873. *7350a.1.24

— Exterior. British architect, July 4, 1875.

— Exterior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries. London, 1886, p. 91. 6125.46

Bolton, Eng. Old library, Bolton grammar school. Interior. *In* Christie, R. C. The old church and school libraries of Lancashire. Chetham society, 1885. *2425.61

— Public library. Woodcut of exterior. *In* Bolton weekly journal, Dec. 19, 1885. *Cab.G.2.23

Boston Athenæum. Small woodcut. *In* King's Handbook of Boston. *2359.65

— Views, exterior and interior. *In* Boston almanac, 1850, pp. 49, 50. *4359a.1.1850

Boston Medical library. Ventilation plan. Libr. journal, vol. 4, no. 8, June-July, 1879. *C.R.17.1.8

Boston Public library.

The four competitive plans for the proposed new library building to which prizes were awarded are at present in the possession of the City Architect, for use in the preparation of a plan to be submitted to the Trustees of the library. Photographs of the floor plans, reduced in size, may be seen in the Trustees' room.

Boston Public library, continued.

— Architect's plans, 17 sheets, for the building erected on Boylston street. *4060.22

— Exterior. — Interior. — Plans. *In* Proceedings at the dedication of the building, Boston, 1858. *2134.12; *2134.13

A woodcut of the exterior is in King's Handbook of Boston [*2359.05].

— Exterior and interior views. *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, pp. 861, 865, 869. *2202.10

— Five photographs, size 11½ × 19½ inches. *6190.23

Two are views of the exterior, three are of the interior of Bates Hall, taken before the furniture and shelving were put in.

— Five woodcuts (1 exterior, 4 interior views). Scribner's monthly, Dec., 1871. *7392.2.3

— New half-story, over the Lower hall.—Proposed future enlargement of the Library building. No. 15 in **Cab.G.2.21

From Annual report for 1873.

— Pencil sketch, March 20, 1873, by J. Winsor, for proposed enlargement of the building.

No. 17 in **Cab.G.2.21

— Plans of Boylston-st. building, by Charles K. Kirby. 10 sheets. Scale, 10 ft. to 1 in. *Cab.G.2.22

— Plans of a building proposed for the Public library, by Paul Schulze and John F. Edwards. Boston, 1855. 6 sheets. *D.1.B.2

— Portfolio of sketches, plans and specifications. Trustees' room

— Report by the trustees of the Public library on the fitness of the English High and Latin school building for the uses of the Public library. 14 pp. 4 folded plans. [*Also*,] Minority report of William H. Whitmore, one of the trustees. 14 pp. 6 folded plans. Boston, 1882. *6201.28

— Seventeen stereoscopic views of the exterior and interior of the library, statuary, etc. 1866. *G.285.1

— Brighton branch library. Heliotype of exterior. *In* Proceedings at dedication of the new building, Oct. 29, 1874. *6147.50; **Cab.G.2.23

— Dorchester branch. Pencil sketch, by J. Winsor, of the quarters proposed for the Dorchester branch in the new City building, Field's corner. 1874. No. 16 in **Cab.G.2.21

— East Boston branch. Plan of library rooms in the second floor of the old Lyman school-house. Manuscript. No. 4 in **Cab.G.2.21

— Jamaica Plain branch. Pencil sketches by J. Winsor. With specifications. 1877.

No. 27, 28 in **Cab.G.2.21

— Roxbury branch. Woodcut of exterior and plans of Fellowes Athenæum building. *In* Annual report, 1872. No. 2 in **Cab.G.2.21

— Woodcut of exterior. *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, p. 397. *2202.10

— Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine. Interior of the college library. Photograph. *6190.25

— Bradford, Eng. Free library and museum. The Architect (London), Jan. 10, 1880. *6972.1.23

— Bridgewater, Mass. Memorial library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Jan. 7, 1882. *6990.1.12

Many details are given in this plan.

— Bristol, Eng. Design for a museum and library, by Foster and Wood, and A. C. Ponton. Exterior.—Plans. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, vol. 29, 1886, pp. 249, 251. *8022.2.29; **Cab.G.2.23

— Bristol, R. I. Rogers free library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Feb. 9, 1878. *6990.1.3

— *In* Dedication, Jan. 12, 1878. Providence, 1878. No. 3 in *6190.9

British museum. See London. 6125.46

— Brookfield, Mass. Bannister memorial hall.

Exterior. *In* Dedication, Jan. 31, 1884. *6190.24

— Brooklyn, N. Y. Brooklyn library (formerly Mercantile library). Woodcut. Long Island Life illustrated, Sept., 1869. *6190.24

A different view is given in the Bulletin of the library, June, 1873, folio edition.

— Exterior. Builder, June 8, 1872. *7210.7.30

— Brown university, Providence. Two designs prepared for a library building, by Potter and Robertson. *In* New York sketch-book of architecture, vol. 2, Boston, 1875. *8090.52.2

— Lithotype. *In* Providence illustrated. Providence, 1885.

— Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo library. Heliotype of exterior, C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect. Size of plate, 10 in. high × 12½ in. wide. *Cab.G.2.23

— View. Annual report of the Buffalo hist. soc., Jan. 12, 1886. *6712.34

— Woodcut. Century magazine, Aug., 1886. *7392.2.32

— Woodcut. Harper's new monthly magazine, July, 1885. *5210a.50.71

— Grosvenor library. Photograph. *Cab.G.2.23

— Cambridge, Eng. The new Public library as it will appear when completed.—Trinity college library, interior views, exterior views.—Pepysian library, Magdalen college. *In* Cooper's Memorials of Cambridge, new ed., 1860-66. 3 v. *4571.1

This is a new edition of the Memorials of Cambridge, by Thomas Wright and Harry L. Jones, with the engravings of J. Le Keux.

Plans, with views of the libraries of the various colleges forming the University of Cambridge, can be found in the following work: "The architectural history of the University of Cambridge, and of the colleges of Cambridge and Eton. By the late Robert Willis. Edited with additions by John Willis Clark." Cambridge, 1886. 4 v. 4* [*8091.02].

— Cardiff, Wales. Design for School of art and science, museum, library, etc. Plans. Building news, June 4, 1869. *7360a.2.10

— Free library and school of art. Selected design, by J. Seward and Thomas. Exterior. — Plans. Building news, April 23, 1880.—Alternative design, by the same, May 21, 1880.—Design placed third, by H. C. Harris, June 4, 1880. *7360a.1.38

— Karlsruhe. Hof- und Landes-Bibliothek. Stock des Gebäudes.—Schnitt. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884. Plate 37. *6870.5.49

With text.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Library of the Grand lodge of Iowa. Exterior. Cut from Annals of Grand lodge of Iowa, vol. 10, 1885, p. 41.

*Cab.9.2.23

The same, in reduced form, may be found in the Library journal, April, 1886, p. 120.

Charleston, S. C. Museum of fine arts and ladies' library. Exterior. — Plans. *Cab.G.2.23

Chatsworth. Interior of the Duke of Devonshire's library. In Catalogue, vol. 1, pp. 1, 102. London, 1869.

Cincinnati Public library. Exterior. In Bulletin, Cincinnati, 1879.

— Exterior. — Interior. In U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, pp. 909, 913.

— Interior. — Plans. Building news, Dec. 15, 1871.

*7360a.1.21; No. 3 in *Cab.G.2.21

Cleveland, Ohio. Public library. Small woodcut.

Colby university, Waterville, Maine. Three photographs of the interior.

— Woodcut of the exterior of the library.

Columbia college, New York. Exterior and interior views, photogravures.

Numerous exterior and interior views can be seen on application to the Librarian of Columbia college.

— Woodcuts of exterior and interior of library. Harper's New monthly magazine, Nov., 1884.

Concord, Mass. Free public library. Woodcut. In U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 390.

— Exterior. — Sections. — Plan. In Dedication of the new building. Boston, 1873.

A large framed photograph of the library is in the Trustees' room of the Boston Public library.

— Six photographs and heliotypes, and two plans. No. 7-11 in *Cab.G.2.21

Concord, N. H. State library. Plan by G. J. F. Bryant, of library apartment, showing its proposed fitting up. No. 18 in *Cab.G.2.21

Accompanies the Report of the Trustees of the State library for 1897.

— Public library, Board of trade building. Granite monthly, Sept., 1880, vol. 3, p. xix.

Copenhagen. Universitäts-Bibliothek. Innere Perspektive. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, p. 60.

Cornell university library. Photograph of interior, May, 1886.

Dalton, Mass. Cranesville library. In History of Berkshire co. N. Y., 1885, vol. 1, p. 668.

Dartmouth college. Exterior of Library. — Details. Amer. arch. and b. news, March 14, 1885.

— Wilson hall (Library). View of building. First floor plan. In Exercises at the laying of the corner stone of the Rollins chapel and of Wilson hall, June 25, 1884.

— Helio-type. In Dartmouth. West Gardner, Mass., 1886.

Dayton, Ohio. Public library. Exterior view. Manuscript plan and description by the architects.

Mr. W. F. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public library, states that the interior plans of this building are mainly from his drawings furnished to the Committee.

— Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Feb. 6, 1886.

— Woodcut, with description. Dayton Daily journal, Nov. 3, 1885.

Delessert. Projet d'une bibliothèque circulaire. Woodcut. 1835. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries. London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 712.

Della Santa's plan for a public library. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 715.

Derby, Eng. Proposed free library. Exterior. — Details. British architect, Dec. 29, 1876; Sept. 21, 1877.

— New free library and museum. Exterior. Builder, Nov. 16, 1879.

Design for a free library and institute (Soane medallion, 1876-7). Architect (London), April 14, 1877.

Design for a public library. Architect (London), Feb. 6, 1875.

Design for a library, by F. H. Gouge, Utica, N. Y. Amer. arch. and b. news, June 29, 1878.

Design for a library for a small town. By W. Sterling, Architect, July 23, 1886.

Design for a museum and library for a small country town. Exterior. — Plans. Royal academy, upper school prize design by E. Guy Dawber. Builder, March 27, 1886.

Design for a public library. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 12, 1877.

Design for a public library. Architect (London), Jan. 27, 1883.

Design for a public library. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 12, 1877.

Design for a public library for a large provincial town, by Philip J. Marvin. Exterior. Plans. Building news, Feb. 5, 1875.

Design for a town library. W. P. P. Longfellow. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 3, no. 12, June, 1876.

Designs (2) for a memorial library, by R. S. Atkinson and F. W. Stickney. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 2, no. 11, May, 1875.

Designs (2) for a memorial library, by M. J. Brown and A. G. Everett. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 2, no. 11, May, 1875.

Designs (2) for a memorial library. By W. C. Richardson and H. G. King. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 2, no. 11, May, 1875.

Designs for a public library, by H. Edward Ficken and W. Kirkus, jun. No. 26 in *Cab.G.2.21

Detroit, Mich. Public library. Photograph. No. 19 in *Cab.G.2.21

- Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J. View, section, and plan. *Amer. arch. and C. news*, March 20, 1886. *6990.1.19
- Dublin, Ireland. New national museum and library competition. *Building news*, June 5, 1885. *7370a.1.48
- — Competitive design awarded second prize. *Building news*, April 24, 1885. *7370a.1.48
- — Selected design. Elevation. — Plans. *Building news*, Oct. 31, 1884. *7370a.1.47; **Cab.G.2.23
- Dunfermline, Scotland. Carnegie free library. Woodcut of exterior. *In* T. Greenwood. *Free public libraries*, London, 1886, p. 227. 6125.46
- Dutton-Walker Travelling studentship, Nottingham school of art. A museum and free library. Exterior view and plans. *Building news*, Mar. 7, 1884. *7370a.1.46
- East Hampton, Mass. Public library association. Two heliotypes. *In* Catalogue. Boston, 1882. *2142.12
- — Two photographs of the architect's drawing. *6190.25
- East Randolph, Mass. Turner library. *Library journal*, vol. 1, no. 6, Feb., 1877. *C.R.17.1.8
- Fitchburg, Mass. Wallace library and art building. Photograph of exterior. *6190.25
- — Heliotype of exterior. *In* Programme of dedicatory exercises, July 1, 1885. *6190.25
- — Same. *In* Dedication. Fitchburg, 1886. *2144.26
- Folkestone, Eng. Public library and museum. Selected design. *Building news*, July 16, 1886. *7360a.1.51
- Framingham, Mass. Memorial library. Exterior and interior views. *In* Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 3, no. 12, June, 1876. *8090.51.3
- Fremont, O. Birchard library. Exterior. *In* Proceedings at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument, Fremont, Ohio. 1885. *4214.62
- Germantown, Penn. Friends' free library and reading room. Heliotype. **Cab.G.2.23
- Glasgow university. Three ground plans of the university, including the library. **Cab.G.2.23
- Göttingen. Universitäts-Bibliothek. Grundriss vom Erdegesschoss. — Details. *Allgem. Bauzeitung*, 1884, Plate 41. *6870.5.49
- With woodcuts in the text.
- Gregory's plan for a public library. *In* Edwards. *Memoirs of libraries*, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 725. *C.R.18.2.3
- Grenoble, France. Musée et bibliothèque. Exterior.—Plans. *In* Encycl. d'architecture. 2e série, Paris, 1874, vol. 3, pl. 169, 175, 224; vol. 4, pl. 249, 254, 270, 279, 303; vol. 5, pl. 396, 411. *4090.51, 3e série. 3
- Halle. Die Universitäts-Bibliothek. Grundriss. *Allgem. Bauzeitung*, 1884, Plate 40. *6870.5.49
- Hallowell, Maine. Public library. Heliotype. *6190.25
- Hamburg, Germany. Stadtbibliothek. Ansichten u. Baurisse d. neuen Gebäude f. Hamburgs öffentl. Bildungsanstalten in Verbindung mit dem Plan f. die künftige Aufsteltg. d. Stadtbibliothek. von J. G. C. Lehmann u. C. Petersen. Hamb., 1840. 4^o.
- Harrisburg, Penn. State library. Two stereoscopic views of the interior. *6190.25
- Hartford, Conn. Wadsworth Athenaeum. Woodcut. *In* Memorial history of Hartford county. Ed. by J. H. Trumbull, Boston, 1886, vol. 1, p. 542. *4451.58
- Hartford theological institute, Hartford, Conn. Hosmer hall. Exterior. — Plans. *6190.25
- A smaller woodcut may be found in the *Congregational Year-book* [5540a.67], in the Annual catalogue and in the Hartford directory.
- Harvard college. Gore hall. Exterior view. Interior view. *In* Harvard book, by F. O. Vaille and H. A. Clark, vol. 1, Camb., 1875. **K.51.2.1
- — Extension. Stack. — Shelving. *Amer. arch. and b. news*, Nov. 23, 1878. *6990.1.4
- — Law school. Interior of reading-room, Austin hall. Two heliotypes. *In* Monographs of American architecture. No. 1. *8103.5
- Haverhill, Mass. Public library. Nine photographs. *G.290.1
- Hereford, England. Les bibliothèques enchaînées d'Hereford. Plate. *In* Le bibliophile français, vol. 3, p. 51. Paris, 1869. *C.R.18.1.4
- — Free library and museum. Exterior.—Plan. Builder, Feb. 13, 1875. *7210.7.33
- Hindley, Eng. Free library. Woodcut of exterior. — Plan. *In* T. Greenwood. *Free public libraries*, London, 1886, p. 104. 6125.46
- Hingham, Mass. Public library. Designs. *Amer. arch. and b. news*, April 5, 1879; Aug. 9, 1879. *6990.1.5; *6990.1.6
- Horeau's design for a grand library hall. *In* Edwards. *Memoirs of libraries*, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 714. *C.R.18.2.3
- Huntly, Scotland. Brander library. Exterior. Builder, Sept. 1, 1883. *7220.2.45
- Iowa college, Grinnell, Iowa. Goodnow hall. Library. *In* Catalogue, 1885. *4497.17
- Iowa state library, Des Moines. Woodcut of the Capitol building. *6190.24
- Photograph of the interior. *6190.25; **Cab.G.2.23
- Architect's plan of interior. **Cab.G.2.23
- Ipswich, Eng. Library, Museum, etc. Woodcut of exterior. *In* T. Greenwood. *Free public libraries*, London, 1886, p. 356. 6125.46
- Three designs for Library, Museum, etc. *Building news*, Aug. 29, Sept. 10, 1879. *7360a.1.37
- Designs for Museum, Free library, etc. Architect (London), July 12, Aug. 23, Sept. 6, 1879. *6972.1.22
- Ithaca, N.Y. Cornell library. *In* Dedication of building, Dec. 20, 1866. *6310a.72
- See also Cornell university.
- — Woodcut of exterior. U. S. Bureau of education. Report, 1876, p. 457. *2202.10
- Laborde's plan for a public library. *In* Edwards. *Memoirs of libraries*, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 717. *C.R.18.2.3

Lafayette college, Easton, Penn. Interior of Reading-room. Scribner's monthly, Dec., 1876.

*6190.24; *7392.2.13

Lancaster, Mass. Memorial hall. Heliotype of exterior. — Plan. *6190.25

Leeds, Eng. Public library and museum. Eleven photographs of the municipal buildings, exterior and interior. *Cab.G.2.24

Copies from a part of these photographs, with plans and descriptions, may be found also in The builder, Aug. 23, 30, 1884 [*7230.2.47], and a description in The library chronicle, 1884, pp. 66 and 67 [*2142.10.1].

— Woodcuts of exterior and interior. Graphic, April 26, 1884. *6790.1.29

Leek, Eng. The Nicholson library. Woodcut of exterior. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 208. 6125.46

Lehigh university, South Bethlehem, Penn. University library. In Register, 1883. *4501.62

Leyden. Universitäts-Bibliothek. Grundriss. Schnitt. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 36. *6870.5.49

With text.

Library wall. Interior decoration competition. Amer. arch. and b. news, Mar. 22, 1879. Exterior. — Plan. *6990.1.5

Lincoln, Mass. Public library. Woodcut. In Dedication. 6190.27

— Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Mar. 15, 1884. *6990.1.14; *6190.24

Livermore, Maine. Washburn memorial library. In Dedictory exercises. Chicago, 1885. *6190.24

Liverpool, Eng. Free public library. Lithograph. No. 12 in *Cab.G.2.21

— Exterior. — Reading room. Graphic, May 5, 1877.

— Lithographs. — Plans. Trustees' room

— Sketch in Reading room. Graphic, July 3, 1875. *6960.1.12

— View. — Plan. No. 1 in *6202.3

— View. In Catalogue. Liverpool, 1881. *6200.6, part 2

— Woodcut. Illus. London news, Oct. 27, 1860. *5370.1.37

— Woodcut of interior. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 56. 6125.46

London. British museum. Colored plan showing the arrangement of the library of reference in the Reading room. *6190.25; C.R.6.4.3

The first mentioned is accompanied by a statement in manuscript, by Richard Garnett, LL.D., of the British museum.

— Plan of ground floor. — Interior of new Reading room. — Plan of new Reading room.

Harper's new monthly mag., Jan., 1873. *5230.12.46

— Plan of Reading-room. In pamphlet entitled Reading-room and libraries, London, 1884. *6190.25

This pamphlet describes the arrangement of the Reading-room. Further information may be found in the preface to the List of the books of reference in the Reading-room of the British museum [*C.R.6.4.3] and in Fagan's Life of Sir A. Panizzi [2746.59].

London, continued.

— Plans. — Reading-room. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, vol. 2, pp. 695-701.

C.R.18.2.3

— Project for enlargement. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, August, 1850.

*8012.1.13

— Reading-room. Woodcut. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 42. 6125.46

— Six views. Illustrated London news, 1851, 1857. *5370.1

— Uebersichtsplan. — Grundriss und Schnitt des Lesesaales und der Bibliothek. Allg. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 35. *6870.5.49

With text.

— City library and museum, Guildhall. Interior. — Exterior. Illus. London news, Nov. 9, 1872.

— Interior. Graphic. *5390.1.61

— Exterior. — Plans. Builder, Aug. 27, 1870. *7223.50.28

— Woodcut of Reading-room. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 235. 6125.46

— Dr. Williams's Trust. New library. Exterior and interior views. Building news, Mar. 28, 1873. *7360a.1

— Honourable society of Gray's inn. New library. Perspective view. Building news, April 4, 1884. *7370a.1.46

— Inner Temple library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Mar. 25, 1882. *6990.1.11

— Exterior. — Plans. — Details. Building news, Nov. 11, 1881; Nov. 25, 1881. *7370a.1.41

— Proposed extension of library. Six views. Architect (London), June 13, 1874. *6972.1.11

— Lambeth palace. Exterior and interior of library. Builder, Feb. 10, 1883. *7220.2.44

— London institution. Three plans. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 685-687. *C.R.18.2.3

— London library and museum. Exterior view. American builder, Chicago, July, 1872, p. 5. *6990a.50.7

— Middle Temple. New library. Exterior and ground plan. Builder, Dec. 15, 1860. *7223.50.18

— Record office. Construction der eisernen Repositorien. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 35. *6870.5.49

With text.

Long Island historical society, Brooklyn, N. Y. Design of building. Amer. arch. and building news, Nov. 29, 1879. *6990.1.6

Macclesfield, Eng. Chadwick free library. British architect, May 26, 1876.

Magnússon, Eiríkr. A new design for libraries. In Athenaeum, Feb. 27, 1886. *7210a.50.1885

The spiral plan. The designer's ideas are set forth in a paper read before the American library association, July, 1886, and published with illustrations in the Proceedings of the Association and in the Library journal, Sept., 1886.

Malden, Mass. Converse memorial library. Sketches. Amer. arch. and b. news, Oct. 3, 1885. *6990.1.18

Malden, Mass., continued.

— Exterior and interior views. (*In* Malden city press, Oct., 1885.) **Cab.G.2.23

Manchester, Eng. Public free libraries. Two large photographs of interior of Reference library. **Cab.G.2.23

Taken about 1854. The building is now demolished and the library is deposited in the old Town Hall. There are no published views or plans of the present Manchester Free Reference library. — *C. W. Sutton.* (1885.)

— Exterior of old building. Illustrated London news, Oct. 25, 1851. *5360.1.19

— Interior of old building. Illustrated Times, 1857.

— Plan of principal floor of old Reference library. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 906.

— Two photographs of interior of Reference library. **Cab.G.2.23

— Woodcut of interior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 33.

Manningham, Eng. Design for Airdale college. Interior of library. Architect (London), Dec. 5, 1874. *6972.1.12

Melbourne. Public library, museums, and national gallery. View. Plan of classification. *6200.5

— *In* Supplemental catalogue, Melbourne, 1865. *6131.17

— Interior and exterior. Illus. London news, April 28, 1860. *5370.1.36

— New library and museum. Exterior. Builder, April 1, 1882. *7220.2.42

Methuen, Mass. Nevins memorial library. Photograph and heliotype. **Cab.G.2.23

Middletown, Conn. Russell library. Exterior. *In* History of Middlesex co., Conn. N. Y., 1884. *4430a.51

See also Wesleyan university.

Minneapolis, Minn. Public library. Photographs of sketches, exterior, and plans, by W. Channing Whitney. **Cab.G.2.23

Monson, Mass. Horatio Lyon memorial library. *In* Dedication, Worcester, 1882.

— Amer. arch. and b. news, April 14, 1883. No. 8 in *4455.53

Morristown, N. J. Library and lyceum. Photograph. No. 29 in **Cab.G.2.21

Munich. Die Königliche Bibliothek. Grundrisse. — Schnitt. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 34. *6870.5.49

Built 1832-1843. With text.

— Perspective view. — Plans. — Section. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 692, 693. *C.R.18.2.3

Natick, Mass. Bacon free library. *In* Drake's history of Middlesex co., Boston, 1880, vol. 2, p. 197. **2350.16.2

— Morse institute. *In* Drake's History of Middlesex co., Boston, 1880, vol. 2, p. 108. **2350.16.2

— Photograph. **Cab.G.2.23

Newark-upon-Trent. Gilstrap free library. Exterior. — Plan. Building news, Mar. 9, 1883. *7370a.1.44

New Bedford, Mass. Public library. Lithograph. *6190.24

Another view is given in the Atlas of New Bedford, published by G. N. Walker and co., in 1881 [2450.73].

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Design for a free library. Front elevation. — Plans. British architect and northern engineer, Sept. 21, 1877.

— Public library and news room. *6190.24

— *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 86. 6125.46

New-England historic genealogical society. Woodcut of building. *In* King's Handbook of Boston. *2359.65

— *In* Report. *6145.23

Newport, Eng. Free library and schools of science and art. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 27, 1882. *6990.1.11

Newport, R. I. Redwood library and Athenæum. Woodcut. No. 6 in *G.2.21

— *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 17. *2202.10

New York City. Apprentices' library. Exterior and interior views. *In* Annals of the General society of mechanics and tradesmen of the City of New York. N. Y., 1882. *3570.126

— Exterior. — Interior. Daily graphic, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1885. *7350.3

— Astor library. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 22, 1880. *6990.1.7

— Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. *4313.51.13

— Columbia college. *See* Columbia college.

— Lenox library. Exterior. — Plans. — Sections. Amer. arch. and b. news, Sept. 1, 1877. *6990.1.2

— *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1878, p. 947. *2202.10

— *In* New York illustrated. 1875. 2371.60

— Mercantile library. 7 woodcuts. Scribner's monthly, Feb., 1871. *6124.1; *7392.2.1

— Woodcut. *6190.24

— New York society library. *In* Treat's illustrated New York, etc. N. Y., 1874. *2375.64

— Small woodcut. *6190.25

— New York free circulating library, Bond street. **Cab.G.2.23

— Ottendorffer branch, Second avenue. **Cab.G.2.23

Newton, Mass. Public library. *In* Drake's History of Middlesex co., Boston, 1880, vol. 2, p. 249. **2350.16.2

— Photograph of exterior. **Cab.G.2.23

This building is being enlarged by an addition in the rear.

Northampton, Mass. Public library. Photograph from the architect's drawing of the exterior and interior. No. 1 in **Cab.G.2.21

— *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 441. *2202.10

North Easton, Mass. Ames free library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Nov. 3, 1877; June 30, 1883. *6990.1.2; 6990.1.13

North Easton, Mass., continued.

— Heliotype. *In* Catalogue of Ames free library, vol. 2. *2142.52.2

— Views, exterior and interior. *In* Monographs of American architecture, No. 3. Boston, 1886. F^o. *5103.5

Northumberland, Duke. View of library in Sion House. Interior. Builder, Dec. 18, 1880. *7220.2.39

Northwich, Eng. Free public library. Exterior. Architect, May 21, 1886. *7360a.1.35

Norwich, Conn. Otis library. Woodcut. *4090.51

Norwich, England. Free public library. Illus. London news, May 16, 1857. *5370.1.30

Oak Park, Illinois. Scoville institute. *6190.24

Oberlin, Ohio. College library. Photograph. *Cab.G.2.23

Oldham, Eng. Design for public library. Architect (London), Sept. 16, 1882. *6972.1.28

— Design submitted for the Free library and museum. Exterior. — Plan. By A. H. Tiltman and H. Shaw. Builder, Jan. 14, 1882. *7220.2.42

— Free library and museum. Selected design. Building news, Nov. 11, 1881. *7370a.1.41

Orleans, Mass. Snow library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Feb. 9, 1878. *6990.1.3

Ottawa, Canada. Parliamentary library. Amer. architect and b. news, June 17, 1876. *6990.1.1

— Plan of upper part of library. Builder, Dec. 10, 1859. *7223.50.17

Oxford, Eng. Views of the libraries of the University are to be found in Skelton's "Oxonia antiqua restaurata," published in 1821 [*2460.8.2]; in Ingram's "Memorials of Oxford," published in 1837 [*2400.18], and in the "Hand-book for visitors to Oxford," Oxford, J. H. Parker, 1847 [2494.53].

— Bodleian library. Woodcut. Penny magazine, 1841, p. 228. *3201.1.10

— Interior view. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 670. *C.R.18.2.3

— Five photographs of interior. *Cab.G.2.23

— Merton college library. Interior. Illus. London news, Nov. 12, 1864. *5390.1.45

— New library. Exeter college. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, 1858, p. 275. *8012.1.21

— Radcliffe library. Exterior and interior views. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 681, 682. *C.R.18.2.3

Papworth's plan for a public library. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 722. *C.R.18.2.3

Paris. Bibliothèque nationale. Ground plan. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 678. *C.R.18.2.3

— Grundriss. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 36. *6870.5.49

Also, woodcuts in the text.

— Mémoire sur la Bib. roy. ou l'on indique les mesures à prendre pour la transférer dans un bâtiment circulaire [par B. Delessert]. Paris, 1835. 4^o. 2e mémoire. Paris, 1838. 4^o. With plan, elevation, and section.

— Nouvelle salle de lecture. *In* Le bibliophile français, vol. 1, p. 240, 1868. *C.R.18.1.4

Paris, continued.

— Plans of Visconti and Laborde for its reconstruction. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 710, 711. *C.R.18.2.3

— Restauration. Façade du nord. Gazette des architectes et du bâtiment, 6e année, Paris, 1868-69, no. 23. *8101.2.6

— Restauration par Mr. H. Labrousse. *In* Encycl. d'architecture, 1e série, Paris, vol. 8, 1858, pl. 28, 38, 39, 40, 99, 100, 116, 117; vol. 10, pl. 98. *4090.51

— Salle de lecture. A photograph in *Vues des principaux monuments*, issued by the Municipal government of Paris. Trustees' room

— Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève. Text. Plates. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 17 Jahrg., S. 139-142 (1852), Bl. 469-475. Astor library

— Grundriss. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 34. *6870.5.49

With text.

— Interior view. — Ground plan. — Transverse section. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 674-676. *C.R.18.2.3

— Plans, etc. *In* Encyclopédie d'architecture, 1e série, Paris, vol. 1, 1851, plate 73; vol. 2, pl. 32, 51, 71, 81, 91, 101, 111; vol. 3, pl. 1, 4, 19, 26, 27, 28, 38, 39, 104, 105, 115, 116; vol. 4, pl. 19; vol. 5, pl. 98, 114; vol. 6, pl. 46; vol. 7, pl. 89, 90, 100, 110, 119, 120. *4090.51

— Three views. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, May 3, Nov. 1, 1851. *8012.1.14

Peoria, Illinois. Public library. Eight photographs of interior. — Rough sketch of ground plan. *Cab.G.2.23

Percival library, Clifton college. Interior view. Architect, Sept. 12, 1874. *6972.1.12

Philadelphia. Apprentices' library. Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. *4213.51.13

— *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 971. *2202.10

— Franklin institute. Photograph of interior of library. *Cab.G.2.23

— Woodcut of exterior of building of Franklin institute. *In* Official catalogue of International electrical exhibition, Philadelphia, 1884. 3961.72

— Library company. Ridgway branch. Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. *4313.51.13

— *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 959. *2202.10

— Library journal, vol. 1, no. 1, Sept. 30, 1876. No. 22 in *Cab.G.2.21; *C.R.17.1.8

— Phototype. *6190.24

— Loganian library, 1745-'50. *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 7. *2202.10

— Mercantile library. Exterior. — Interior. *In* Reports. *6190.24

— Exterior. — Interior. Two woodcuts. *In* Philadelphia and its environs. Phila., 1884. No. 20 in *4370a.79

— Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. *4213.51.13

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— Woodcut. *6190.24
Plan of a lending library. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 724. *C.R. 18.2.3
Plymouth, Eng. Public and Cottonian library. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, Oct., 1850. *8012.1.13
— Exterior. Builder, Mar. 6, 1852. *7213.50.10
Preston, Eng. Harris free library and museum. Woodcut of exterior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 197. 6125.46
— Exterior. Builder, Sept. 9, 1882. *7220.2.43
Princeton college library. Interior. — Plan. Scribner's monthly, March, 1877. *7392.2.13
— Interior. — Plan. Library journal, vol. 2, no. 2, Oct., 1877. *C.R. 17.1.8
— The new library. *In* New-York sketch-book of architecture, vol. 1, Boston, 1874. *8090.52.1
— Small woodcut. The Manhattan, July, 1883. *5339.50.2
— Woodcut. Daily graphic, Sept., 1873. No. 5 in *Cab.G.2.21
"Providence depot" (Boston) plan, etc. Library journal, vol. 4, no. 7, June-July, 1879. *C.R. 17.1.8
Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane memorial library. Amer. arch. and b. news, June 30, 1883. *6990.1.13
— Four views. *In* Address of C. F. Adams, jr., and proceedings at the dedication of the Crane memorial hall at Quincy, May 30, 1882. Cambridge, 1883. *61900.5
Randolph, Mass. Turner library. Design by S. J. F. Thayer. *In* Architectural sketch-book, Boston, vol. 1, no. 5, Nov., 1873. *8090.51.1
— View. *In* Catalogue, Boston, 1877. *6201.22
Rhode Island historical society. Cabinet. Lithotype. *In* Providence illustrated. Providence, 1885.
Richmond, Surrey, Eng. Free public library. Exterior. — Ground plan. Builder, March 26, 1881. *7220.2.40
St. Louis. Public library. Small woodcuts of exterior and interior. *6190.25
St. Petersburg. Imperial library. Views. — Plans. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 688-691. *C.R. 18.2.3
Salford, Eng. Free library. Greengate branch. Front elevation. — Sections. — Plan. Building news, Dec. 16, 1870. *73600.1.19
San Francisco. Free public library. Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper. Supplement, May 14, 1881.
— Hubert Howe Bancroft's historical library. Exterior. *Cab.G.2.23
Sheffield, Eng. Central free library; also Upperthorpe branch. Two woodcuts of exterior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, pp. 79, 81. 6125.46
Soane medallion competition, 1877. Design for a free library and a public institute. Designs by W. Scott, April 13, 1877; by T. Manly Deane, April 20, 1877; by J. L. Ball, April 27, 1877. *73600.1.37
Somerville, Mass. Public library. Exterior. — Plans. Amer. arch. and b. news, July 3, 1886. *6990.1.20; *Cab.G.2.23
South Hadley, Mass. Mount Holyoke female seminary. Exterior and interior of library. *In* Catalogue. 2387.21
Southport, Eng. Design for Free library. British architect, July 6, 1877.
Springfield, Mass. City library. Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. 4313.51.13
— Library and museum building. *In* New-York sketch-book of architecture, vol. 1, Boston, 1874. *8090.52.1
— Stereoscopic view of interior. *6190.25
Sterling, Mass. Public library. Photograph of exterior. *Cab.G.2.23
Stockholm. Die Königliche Bibliothek. Grundrisse. — Schnitt. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plates 39, 40. *6870.5.49
With text.
Stratford-on-Avon. Design for Shakspeare memorial. Architect (London), April 29, 1876. *6972.1.15
Stuttgart. Königliches Bibliothek. Gebäude. Grundriss. — Schnitt. — Details. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 38. *6870.5.49
With text.
Sunderland, Eng. Museum and library buildings. Exterior. Builder, Nov. 29, 1879. *7220.2.36
Sydney, Australia. Public library. Interior. Illustrated Australian news, 1878.
Taunton, Mass. Public library. Photograph of exterior. *6190.25
Tilton, N. H. Hall memorial library. Photographs of exterior. *Cab.G.2.23
Toronto, Canada. Public library. *In* Catalogue, Toronto, 1885. *2140.24
United States. Bureau of education. Circulars of information. No. 1. 1881. The construction of library buildings. By W. F. Poole. Washington, 1884. *6190.24
Contains two plans.
University of Michigan. Library. First floor plan. *In* Public exercises on the completion of the library building, Dec. 12, 1883. Ann Arbor, 1884. *6190.24
— Front elevation. — Section. — Details. Amer. arch. and b. news, Aug. 1, 1885. *6980.1.18
University of Vermont, Burlington. Billings library. Burlington Free press and times, July 1, 1885. No. 2 in *F.4.41
Sketches of library buildings by the late H. H. Richardson, for Billings library, Burlington, VT.; the North Easton library; the Converse memorial library at Malden; and the Public library, Woburn, may be found in the Amer. architect and building news, Sept. 11, 1886.
— Competitive design, by Rossiter and Wright. Amer. arch. and b. news, Oct. 27, 1883. *6990.1.14
— Photograph of exterior. *Cab.G.2.23
Vassar college. Photograph of the interior of the library. *6190.25
Venice. Bibliothèque Saint Marc à Venise, dite Libreria Vecchia. *In* Encyc. d'architecture, 2e série, Paris, 1881, vol. 10, pl. 765. *4090.51.2e série, 10

Vienna. Die Universitäts-Bibliothek in Wien. Grundrisse.-Schnitt. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plates 39, 40. *6870.5.49

Walsall, England. Free library and reading room. Illus. London news, Feb. 4, 1860.

Warsaw. Old Zaluski library. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 708. *C.R.18.2.3

Washington, D.C. Design for a new fire-proof building to contain the Army medical museum, the Library of the Surgeon general's office and the pension and other records of the same office. Front elevation. — Side elevation. — Section. — Plans. *6190.24

This, with the estimates, 12 pages, is an Executive document, No. 12, Senate, 48th Congress, 1st session.

— Das Gebäude für die Staats-, Kriegs- und Marine-Departements in Washington. Bibliothek der Marine-Abtheilung. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1885, Plate 7. *6870.5.15

— Library of Congress. Adopted plan. Exterior. — Plans. *6190.25

The Smithmeyer plan.

— — Adopted plan. Exterior. — Plans. Library journal, Feb., 1886. *C.R.17.1.8

The exterior is reduced in size from the preceding.

— — Interior. — The Law library. Harper's new monthly mag., Dec., 1872. *5230.12.46

— — The proposed plan. By J. L. Smithmeyer. Libr. journal, vol. 6, no. 4, April, 1881.

*C.R.17.1.8
— Medical library and museum, U. S. army. Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Jan. 16, 1886. *6990.1.19

Watertown, Conn. De Forest library. Photograph. *6190.25

Watkins institute. Design. Amer. arch. and b. news, Oct. 29, 1881. *6990.1.10

Wellesley, Mass. Town hall and library. In History of Norfolk co., Phila., 1884.

*4451.54
— — Heliotype. **Cab.G.2.23

Wellesley college. Library. In U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 91. *2202.10

— — Interior of library. In Calendar, 1883-4. *6190.24

— — Interior. In History of Norfolk county, Mass., Phila., 1884. *4451.54

Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. View of college buildings. In History of Middlesex county, Conn. N. Y., 1884. *4430a.51

Also in American encyclopædia, article Wesleyan university.

Wilmington, Delaware. Wilmington institute. Exterior. *6190.24

Wimbledon, Eng. Free public library. Builder, Dec. 12, 1885. *7223.50.48

— — In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 97. 6125.46

Woburn, Mass. Public library. Photograph of the exterior. *6190.25

— — Heliotype. In Woburn: a historical and descriptive sketch, Woburn, 1885. *4455.6

— — Designs by Peabody and Stearns. Amer. arch. and b. news, March 31, 1877.

No. 25 in **Cab.G.2.21

Woburn, Mass., continued.

— — Designs by Cummings and Sears. American arch. and builder, March 10, 1877.

No. 24 in **Cab.G.2.21
— — Designs by Gambrill and Richardson. American arch. and b. news, March 3, 1877.

No. 23 in **Cab.G.2.21
— — Designs for. Amer. arch. and b. news, March 3, March 10, March 31, 1877. *6990.1.2

— — Etching. In Drake's History of Middlesex co., Boston, 1880, vol. 2, p. 536. **2350.16.2

— — Exterior view. Amer. arch., imp. ed., May 1, 1886.

— — Exterior view. Architect, June 25, 1886. *7360a.1.35

Wolfenbüttel. Bibliothek. Grundriss. Allgemeine Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 34. *6870.5.49

Built, 1706-1723. With text.

Worcester, Mass. Free public library. Woodcut. *6190.24

— — In U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 449. *2202.10

See also American antiquarian society.

Yale college. Library. Exterior. — Main hall. In Yale college, edited by W. L. Kingsley, vol. 1, N. Y., 1879. **K.51.1.1

— Reference library, Divinity college. Interior. — Law school library. Interior. — Sheffield library, Scientific school. Interior. — Lowell Mason library of music, Divinity college. Interior. In Yale college, ed. by W. L. Kingsley, vol. 2, N. Y., 1879. **K.51.1.2

A woodcut of the library of the Divinity school is in the Congregational year-book [5540a.67].

Yarmouth, Mass. Free library. Heliotype of architect's sketch of exterior. In Dedication, Boston, 1872. *6123.8

Zoller's plan for a public library. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 720. *C.R.18.2.3

Communications.

THE TRUE LIBRARY SPIRIT.

You know my interest in the library field, and that I have been trying for four years to do all in my power for this library. Now I want to spend a time in practical work in a larger library, in order to increase my efficiency here. Can you set me at work in your library for a time, without wages, in such a way that I may gain proficiency for the work here, as rapidly as possible? I am hoping, in asking this, that I can make my services of enough value to your library, so that you can give me practice, assistance, and instruction in the various kinds of library-work that will best help me to do better work here.

I could not spend very long, for I must pay my own expenses entirely (as I did in going to the A.L.A. Conference), and the highest wages that the College has ever paid me is \$3.00 per week of twenty hours' work. But I have concluded that by economy I can stand it for a while.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CLASSIFICATION.

BY F. M. CRUNDEN.

CLASSIFICATION is vexation,
Shelf-numbering is as bad;
The rule of D
Doth puzzle me;
Mnemonics drives me mad.

(Old song.—Adapted.)

AIR—*The Lord Chancellor's Song.*

WHEN first I became a librarian,
Says I to myself, says I,
I'll learn all their systems as fast as I can,
Says I to myself, says I;
The Cutter, the Dewey, the Schwartz, and the Poole,
The alphabet, numeral, mnemonic rule,
The old, and the new, and the eclectic school,
Says I to myself, says I.

Class-numbers, shelf-numbers, book-numbers, too,
Says I to myself, says I,
I'll study them all, and I'll learn them clear thro',
Says I to myself, says I;
I'll find what is good, and what's better and best,
And I'll put two or three to a practical test;
And then—if I've time—I will take a short rest,
Says I to myself, says I.

But art it is long and time it doth fly,
Says I to myself, says I,
And three or four years have already passed by,
Says I to myself, says I;
And yet on those systems I'm not at all clear,
While new combinations forever appear,
To master them all is a life-work I fear,
Says I to myself, says I.

PUBLIC SCHOOL USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE following instructions, to be observed in the use of the Library by the schools, which every teacher is requested to read carefully, have been issued from the Newton Free Library, whose librarian, Hannah P. James, is a pioneer of good work in this direction:—

"BORROWING AND RETURNING.—Ten cards are allowed each public-school teacher on which to draw books exclusively for the use of the pupils. These books can be kept fourteen days, and can be renewed by sending a request for renewal to the Library *before* the expiration of that time. All books kept out *over* fourteen days *without* renewal will be subject to FINES, as in ordinary cases. It is suggested that the date on which books become due should be posted conspicuously in the school-room, care being taken to *alter the date for every renewal*, in order to avoid fines. When

books are returned to the Library those from each room must be made into a *package* by *themselves*; two such packages, however, can be put in the same strap.

"SELECTING.—Catalogues of the Library will be found in the Master's room of the High and Grammar Schools, for consultation and selection. As the books loaned to the schools are for the mental and moral culture of the pupils, those intended for mere amusement will be withheld.

"The Librarian will make selections of books for any teacher if so requested, basing the list upon the studies which are being pursued in the school and grade designated. Special topics in the higher grades will receive particular attention. For the lower grades in the Primary Schools, illustrated books, with short stories and poems, will be provided.

"CARE.—The following extract from 'How to form a library,' by H. B. Wheatley, embodies nearly all that need be said under this heading:—

"One advantage of a Child's Library should be that the reader is necessarily forced to be careful so as to return the books uninjured. This is a very important point, for children should be taught from their earliest years to treat books well, and not destroy them, as they often do. We might go farther than this, and say that children should be taught in school how to handle a book. It is positive torture to a man who loves books to see the way they are ordinarily treated. Of course it is not necessary to mention the crimes of wetting the fingers to turn the leaves, or turning down pages to mark the place; but those who ought to know better will turn a book over on its face at the place where they have left off reading, or will turn over pages so carelessly that they give a crease to each which will never come out."

"The teachers are especially urged to make this item of CARE an imperative requirement in the use of the books by the children. If they are obliged to treat them with respect they will value them more highly.

"The covers *can* be kept clean, and the pages *need not* be torn or soiled. Not only for the sake of the library, but for the children's own sakes, they should be taught to reverence books, for that lesson once learned will help to foster a taste for, and a love of, good reading, which will carry on the work of education long after the teaching of the schools is a thing of the past."

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

August 3 Mr. Schwartz writes to the N.Y. *Evening Post*: "The Apprentices' Library, at No. 18 East Sixteenth street, is supported and maintained by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York. By a unanimous vote of that Society at its last meeting, its library was made free to all persons, without any restriction or qualification of any kind, except that each reader is required to furnish a written guarantee from some responsible person that the books loaned will be properly taken care of and safely returned.

"This library was established in 1820, and is one of the oldest free libraries in the United States. Although not heretofore free in the same enlarged sense as a public library supported by taxation, it has yet for nearly seventy years circulated over 7,000,000 volumes for home use, without any aid or help other than the voluntary appropriation from the Society of which it forms a branch. From time to time, as circumstances seemed to require and the funds at the disposal of the Society permitted, its privileges have been gradually extended. In 1820 apprentices only were allowed to take books gratuitously. In 1862 the same privilege was accorded to working girls. In 1878 journeymen mechanics and all females legitimately employed were added to its circle of readers, and to-day it is absolutely free in the strictest sense of the word.

"It has over 70,000 carefully selected volumes, embracing works on all branches of literature, science, and art. All the popular new books are added as fast as they are printed.

"A new catalogue will be published shortly containing in one volume a brief guide to all the books in the library, on a plan easily understood by the general reader.

"A card catalogue, giving fuller and more detailed information, and showing the resources of the library in a more complete manner than was possible in a printed list, — except at a greatly increased expense, — is nearly ready. This catalogue will combine, on a novel plan, the chief merits of the two rival systems of cataloguing, viz., the systematic and the dictionary.

"The system of charging loans is based on the idea of giving as little trouble as possible to the reader, and at the same time keeping a full and permanent record of the use made of every book in the library, and of the number and character of the works taken out by each reader. As an evidence of the value of the system in point of celerity, it may be mentioned that 150,000 volumes were issued last year, with an average of only four attendants at the issue desks. In other words, each clerk issued over 37,000 volumes. It is believed that this record is unequalled in this or any other country. That the work was not performed at the expense of accuracy is shown by the small number of volumes unreturned, which amounted to only nineteen.

"A free reading-room is connected with the

library, and contains, in addition to all the popular magazines, periodicals, and newspapers, a valuable reference library of over 5,000 volumes.

"The library is centrally and conveniently located, and is open every day (legal holidays excepted) from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M."

A GIFT OF DANTE.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON writes to the *Evening Post*, under date of September 30: "The late George John, Lord Vernon, whose important contributions to the knowledge of the 'Divine Comedy' are well known to all its students, published in 1858, in a large folio volume, a textual reprint of the first four editions of the poem. These editions are of such rarity that it is probable that hardly more than two or three libraries contain them all, and a copy of any one very seldom occurs for sale. To the student of the text of the poem this volume, which was most carefully edited by the late Mr. Panizzi, is of very great value. The four texts, printed side by side, represent four manuscripts, and supply most important material for judgment in regard to the various readings that are found in every canto.

"Lord Vernon's last labor in the field to the cultivation of which he had given himself was the compilation and arrangement of an edition of the 'Inferno,' with elaborate commentary and illustration. It was brought out two or three years after his death, by his son, Augustus Henry, Lord Vernon, in three magnificent folio volumes. The copies were very limited in number; they were not offered for sale, but were distributed, by the liberality of Lord Vernon, to public libraries and to a few private persons.

"Some copies of both of these works still remain undistributed, and the Dowager Lady Vernon proposes to offer them to the libraries of certain selected public institutions.

"The copies of the three volumes of the folio 'Inferno' are in sheets, and, to make Vol. iii. complete, impressions of some of the plates must be printed.

"The conditions on which the copies are offered are, that the recipients in each case shall undertake the expense of binding the sheets, of printing the impressions from the plates necessary to complete Vol. iii., and of packing and carriage.

"The total expense involved in the above conditions (exclusive of the carriage, which will, of course, vary in each case) is estimated at £2 10 if the four volumes are sent out in sheets, and at £3 10 if they are sent bound in the same manner as those originally distributed by Lord Vernon.

"This liberal offer has been or will be made by circular to various public libraries in the United States. It is hardly possible that it should not be gratefully accepted in every case; but as there is a chance that the worth of these books may not be known to the custodians of all the institutions to which the

offer may be made, I venture to ask you to allow me, as one who has profited greatly by them, to bear my testimony to their importance to the scholar of Dante, and to express my hope that this opportunity of obtaining works of such essential value may not be lost by any library that is favored with it."

LADIES IN LIBRARIES.

From the London Saturday Review.

READERS in the British Museum Library complain that woman makes the reading-room a place where study is impossible. The frou-frou of her silken raiment is censured; she shall not walk in silk attire among the books, if the correspondents of the newspapers can prevent it. They also grumble that they cannot slake the dust of the floor by scattering ink from their pens thereon, as seems to be their habit, for fear of blotting the skirts of ladies. They also report—we fear with some truth—that woman talks, and whispers, and giggles beneath the stately dome, nay, that she flirts and eats strawberries behind folios in the society of some happy student of the opposite sex. When she does read she is accused of reading novels and newspapers, which she might better procure elsewhere. Certainly novel readers in the crowded Museum Library are sitting where they ought not, and occupying room more needed than their company, unless they are very pretty indeed, when only a Carlyle would object to them. It is understood that Mr. Carlyle neglected the Museum collection of pamphlets on the French Revolution because he was not allowed to have a room all to himself. Indeed, no reader of his *Memoirs* can imagine True Thomas enjoying himself in the reading-room. He would, like his namesake, have "spied a fairlie with his 'ee" in every direction, and would have used the most astonishing language to the attendants who did not bring his books at a moment's notice.

To tell the truth, the Museum reading-room is not the place for a fastidious scholar. Only a robust genius can stand it. The place gives most people a headache; the delays in bringing books are wearisome; the society coughs, grunts, and clears its throat in a marvellous variety of strange sounds. The natives of our Oriental dependencies are thought to come here because it is the warmest place in London. There are boys reading cribs, and girls lunching, and doubtless a vast majority of extract-copiers will never deserve awards from the future fund for the endowment of research. If a man is hard-working and well-paid, he will find that it is cheaper to buy accessible books than to waste hours in travelling to the Museum and in waiting till what he needs is brought to him. But ladies are not really much to be blamed. Many of them are just as serious readers, and as industrious and quiet grubbers in the past, as any man can be. Perhaps some of them have got a little into the habit of talking; it would be easy to appeal to

their good sense and good feeling in this matter. There may be men who cannot work when a woman is near them, but women do not seem nearly so much disturbed by the neighborhood of men. Attempts to keep a portion of the seats for *dames seules* do not seem very successful. Perhaps some other room might be set apart for men whose names and business proved that they were very serious and important students indeed. Much might be done to aid such a reader as Mr. Carlyle was, though perhaps no public library would ever have been aught to him but a purgatory. Moreover, it would be hard to give men advantages denied to ladies.

MY FRIEND THE CATALOGUE.

From Book-Lore, May, 1886.

AMONG books which are no books Charles Lamb included *catalogues*, and the stigma which some folk perceive in this dictum of that genial *littérateur* is still thought to belong to all catalogues. Be it so, then. There are many good things besides books, and certainly library catalogues are not among the least of them. The Catalogue is the jackal to the book-lion. Instances are known of his providing him with food on which he has grown to bulk and importance. Whether he provide food or not, he almost always introduces visitors to the king of the literary forest. If the book may not grow without meat, certainly he cannot live, in the best sense, without appreciative visitors. The Catalogue, then, is an important creature.

Ay; but you say, "He is dull and uninteresting as a suddenly rich coalfactor, though he too is important." Let us see. That depends upon yourself. Have you the knack of drawing out of him his wonderful treasures of information, of worming yourself into his state secrets, of securing his guidance into the most beautiful paradises of fairyland? There are those who have, and these do not find him dull.

Only study his ways a little, and you will be astonished at finding what an excellent fellow he is. Ah, I hear you now! You are saying to yourself: "That fellow not dull! That creature with the blurred face excellent! I don't know where you see it!" But study his features. You will be repaid for the trouble, which after all is no trouble. There is order there. Looking through the glasses of ignorance you have not perceived it; but it is true, nevertheless, that every feature is well formed, regular, and, if not beautiful, at least pleasing. He has, too, a wonderful faculty for raising a smile on the face of any friend of his. So the sooner you enroll yourself as his friend the better for you. The Catalogue is a most catholic person, and his catholicity comes out in his choice of friends and his tastes. "Choice," did I say? Nay; for he has no choice—all is fish that comes to his net. Among his friends are numbered the most learned *savant* and the village school-boy, Chinese mandarin and Virginian negro, em-

peror and nihilist, pope and scripture-reader. At any of his favorite haunts you may introduce yourself to him *sans* ceremony. You will be welcome as the daylight, and he will extend the same courtesy to you as to the Queen.

His simplicity, you will find, is perfectly captivating. Learned as he is, he still retains an immense veneration for the alphabet. This peculiarity is the secret of his marvellous memory, for every fact or item of knowledge is connected in his mind with a certain position in the alphabet. Ask him about anything, and he will answer with great brevity. He has too many things to mind to say much about each, but he will generally tell you where you may learn more. Thus a friend of mine, wishing to know something about meteorology, ascertained from this courteous Catalogue the names of a large number of recent books specially dealing with the subject. This he had expected; but the Catalogue told him much more, for he put him on the track of information in such unlooked-for publications as Chambers's "Book of Days;" Conferences held in connection with the Special Loan collection, South Kensington; Goethe's "Naturwissenschaftliche Correspondenz," and Lloyd's "Miscellaneous Papers." Besides this, the Catalogue was good enough to suggest that, if my friend wished, he would supply information on various subdivisions of the subject and on allied subjects, such as atmosphere, physiography, storms, weather, winds, the barometer, and the thermometer. Perhaps now it is apparent why a consultation with the Catalogue is provocative of good-humor.

His respect for dates almost equals his veneration for *Alpha Beta*. Do you want to know when an obscure writer published his treatise on the Nativity, or which was the earliest of the many books written by the Rev. So-and-so? He will do his best to aid you, and his best is often the best you can get.

Of editions and editors of the great ancient and modern classics he has a long inventory, and his notes and cursory remarks upon many of these are not only curious and interesting, but often important.

You wish to trace the history of a periodical that has several times changed its name in consequence of repeated marriages with other periodicals? Ask the Catalogue. Ten to one he knows all about it, and will readily tell you what you want to know.

The Catalogue has his prejudices—who has not? He has a mortal aversion to calling things by wrong names. "Knickerbocker" publishes a "History of New York;" "Boz" issues some "Sketches" from the press; "H. H." writes some "Poems," and gives them to the world. "Ah, ah!" says he; "you, Knickerbocker, Boz, H. H., you don't deceive me! I will hold you up to public notice, you pseudonymous rascals!" And so Washington Irving, Charles Dickens, and He'en Hunt Jackson are made known as the authors of their respective works.

Protean changes of title are frequently exposed by this relentless foe to deception. In

telling of one title, he will notify the fact that it is a re-issue or an adaptation of such a book with another title. Thus one learns from him that a book in Arabic entitled "The Pearl of the Seas" is simply an adaptation of the English Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe;" and that "Pen Pictures of Modern Authors" is a reprint on large paper of Vol. II. of "The Literary Life," with illustrations added.

Many books are published with misleading titles, and many more with non-descriptive titles. The class of such the Catalogue is anxious to indicate. So people are warned that "Proserpina" is not a work on mythology, nor a poem, but a book on botany; and that *The American Register* is a journal devoted to the interests of the Democratic party.

It is to be hoped that henceforth no reader of this plea for my friend the Catalogue will scorn him or say hard things about him, and that many who have not yet known him will hasten to make his acquaintance.

THE BEST NOVELS AND NOVELETTES.

MR. F. M. CRUNDEN, Librarian of the St. Louis Public School Library, recently asked a number of ladies and gentlemen, "of extended reading and acknowledged taste," to prepare lists of what they regarded as the best ten novels, the next best ten novels, and the best ten novelettes or minor novels. According to the *St. Louis Republican*, the lists collated show the following result, the number of votes obtained by each novel being given:—

Best ten novels.—"Vanity Fair," Thackeray, 34; "Les Misérables," Hugo, 29; "Newcomes," Thackeray, 27; "Romola," Eliot, 26; "Henry Esmond," Thackeray, 25; "Adam Bede," Eliot, 23; "David Copperfield," Dickens, 23; "Ivanhoe," Scott, 23; "Middlemarch," Eliot, 20; "Don Quixote," Cervantes, 18; "Mill on the Floss," Eliot, 18; "Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne, 18.

Second best ten novels.—"Vanity Fair," Thackeray, 17; "Middlemarch," Eliot, 14; "Newcomes," Thackeray, 12; "Adam Bede," Eliot, 11; "Felix Holt," Eliot, 11; "Marble Faun," Hawthorne, 11; "Pendennis," Thackeray, 11. The above seven hold undisputed rank in the second-best ten. For the other three places there are ten candidates, each with nine votes: "Consuelo," Geo. Sand, 9; "David Copperfield," Dickens; "Hypatia," Kingsley; "Ivanhoe," Scott; "Jane Eyre," Brontë; "John Halifax," Craik; "Last Days of Pompeii," Bulwer; "Mill on the Floss," Eliot; "Romola," Eliot; "Vicar of Wakefield," Goldsmith.

Best ten novelettes.—"One Summer," Howard, 13; "Marjory Daw," Aldrich, 12; "Louisiana," Burnett, 8; "Undine," Fouqué, 8; "Cricket on the Hearth," Dickens, 7; "Little Women," Alcott, 7; "Luck of Roaring Camp," Harte, 6; and each of the following-named five: "Chance Acquaintance," Howells, 5; "Colonel's Opera Cloak," No Name Series; "Daisy Miller," James; "Inter-

national Episode," James; "Janet's Repentance," Eliot; "Madame Delphine," Cable; "Picciola," Saintine; "Rab and His Friends," Brown; "Silas Marner," Eliot; "Tom Brown's School-days at Rugby," Hughes.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

From the Leisure Hour.

THE whole arrangements for carrying on the work of the library are admirable. They are divided into three heads or departments—Country, Book Society, and Town. The two former are supplied by rail or carriage; in the latter subscribers exchange personally. Most people living in London at a distance from Mudie's join the Book Society branch, when their books are exchanged for them once a week by a cart, which calls before their doors, they sending a list a few hours beforehand to the library to say what they want. The exchange hall is a handsome dome, lined with books. Here ply the busy assistants who furnish customers, and the rapidity with which they do this is amazing. In a few minutes the desired book is in your hands, speaking eloquently for the order and system that pervade the whole concern.

It would seem the number of books issued and reissued during the week exceeds a hundred thousand. Each subscriber has a card devoted to him, on which are entered the books he has read. These, when full, are put away into an iron safe, where, doubtless, no one ever disturbs them. An interesting record they will prove some day of a nation's reading.

Subscriptions vary from £1 1s. to £500. The latter sum is chiefly paid by public institutions, which draw their supplies from Mudie's; but many families take large subscriptions for themselves and their servants. An idea of the amount of reading that may be had for £200 a year is shown by one public office in London, that takes for this some 20,000 volumes. About 1,000 boxes and parcels per week are sent to country and colonial subscribers in India, Australia, and the Cape, and the packing and expediting of these is no trifle. Each box is arranged to hold from 10 to 100 books.

Whether it is well or ill for literature that one firm should absorb so much of the "circulating library" business in the kingdom; whether it is well or ill for literature that these librarians, who must be governed to some extent by commercial considerations, should decide on what shall or shall not be read by thousands of persons; whether public, author, and publisher lose or gain by the system—is a very open question. Only one thing is quite certain: thousands of men and women are supplied with books by Mudie, and authors must count with him. Some readers, it is said, devour for their annual guinea works to the value of £200 to £500. Therefore, whether for good or evil, Mudie is a power in the land.

Library Economy and History.

ANNUAIRE des bibliothèques et des archives pour 1886, pub. sous les auspices du Min. de l'Instruc. Pub. Paris, Hachette, 1886. 192 p. 18°. 2 fr. 50.

BINYON, Brightwen, *architect*. Folkestone, selected design for public library and museum. (*In Building news*, July 16.)

COUSIN, J. De la construction et de l'installation des bibliothèques universitaires. Versailles (Paris, Pedone-Lauriel). 24 p. 8°.

FAUCON, Maurice. La librairie des papes d'Avignon, sa formation, sa composition, ses catalogues, 1316-1420. Vol. 1. Paris, E. Thorin, 1886. 21 + 262 p. 8°. 8 fr.

Librairie is used in the old sense, bibliothèque.

WHAT and how to read. (*In Westminster rev.*, July, p. 99-118.)

ZOLLER, Dr. Edmund. Die Königliche Handbibliothek in Stuttgart. Stuttg., 1886. 16 p. 8°.

This library, which is different from the Kön. Privat. bibliothek, contains 100,000 v. Books are lent out only by royal permission.

WHEATLEY. — A writer in the *Chicago Dial* for Sept. says of Mr. H. B. Wheatley's "How to form a library:" "It is made up of shreds and patches, a sort of crazy-quilt of antiquarian odds and ends, anecdotes of what cranks have done, and lists of reference books copied, with many misprints, from the reading-room lists of the British Museum. 'I hope the critics,' the author says in his preface, 'will give me credit for knowing more than I have set down.' The grounds for indulging such a hope he omits to state, and they are not furnished in the book. The publications of the Index Society, for which at one time much was expected, and for which he was mainly responsible, are just about up to the standard of what is here 'set down.' If one now does not know 'How to form a library,' he will never find it out from Mr. Wheatley's book."

REPORTS.

Aurora (Ill.) *Free P. L.* (James Shaw, libn.) Added, 557; total, 6,333; issued, 44,480.

Bridgeport (Conn.) *P. L.* (5th rpt.) Added, 1,383; total, 16,137; issued, 91,673 (nearly 2/3 fiction).

"A number of catalogues were bound and lent on the same terms as books. They have been steadily borrowed, and a much more intelligent use of the library is the result. Fifteen were distributed among the public schools. Several teachers interested themselves in teaching the children to use them, and the juvenile reading now presents a gratifying contrast to the state of things at the opening of the library."

City L. Assoc., Springfield, Mass. Added, 3,510; total, 54,494.

"The statistics of cards issued, and of books drawn from the library this year, are of especial interest, as indicating the result of the year's experiment as a free library. [The city appropriates \$13,000 and the dog tax.] We had at the close of last year 1,100 subscribers; we have given out, this year, 7,079 cards. Last year's circulation was 41,173. This year it is 154,508. It should be remembered also that the library was closed nearly a month on account of the preparations rendered necessary by the change of system adopted.

"The small decrease in reading and reference on the premises is a natural result of the change of system, since many who came to the library last year to read miscellaneous literature prefer now to take books to their homes, as they can do so without expense. This is especially true of a large number of young people. Furthermore, it should be stated that though the total number of books given out for hall use has decreased, the number of reference books and works of permanent value which have been consulted has largely increased. Of the whole number of books given out on hall cards, only 494, or about three per cent., were works of fiction. While, therefore, the quantity of reading done in the library has somewhat lessened, the quality of that reading has greatly improved, and the results on the whole are more satisfactory.

"We note with especial pleasure the increased systematic use of the library in connection with the work of the schools.

"In estimating the increased usefulness which has resulted from the increased circulation of the library this fact should be especially borne in mind, that while the ratio of works of fiction to the whole circulation has not increased, the actual number of books read in other departments of literature has very greatly increased. The circulation, this year, outside of the department of fiction, largely surpasses the entire circulation of last year.

"In one of our city papers the suggestion was made that two delivery-desks should be provided, one for children and one for adults, so that persons whose time is valuable could obtain books without waiting while dozens of children are being served. Such a practice prevails in no other public library, and its introduction with us would necessitate extra and expensive help, which would only be required on busy hours of busy days. Moreover, the children are often drawing books, not for themselves, but for their parents and other adult friends, and most of them are connected with our public schools and would be as much incommoded by long delay as the adults. But the great objection to any plan of discrimination is found in the manifest impropriety of making class distinctions in the delivery of books in a free public library.

"We wish to emphasize once more the need of supplementing the appropriations of the city by an endowment fund, the income of which can be used in building up the reference de-

partment of the library and securing works of great and permanent value. Almost all really valuable public libraries are of this complex character, supported by the city in which they are located and free in circulation to all, but with reference departments endowed by individuals. In this way, the stability, development, and highest usefulness of the library are assured, and it becomes not only a public educator to the masses, but also the place where the student, the man of letters, and the specialist may successfully prosecute their studies and pursue their investigations.

"Allow me to add to these general considerations a special plea, based on the fact that our city relies so much for its material prosperity upon its manufacturing interests. The necessity for industrial education is very generally recognized. The claim that it should begin in the elementary school is pressed on the attention of our school committee, and that this elementary training should be followed by the establishment of an industrial school of a higher grade. But it should be remembered that such a school can reach comparatively few, and that the training which is possible in connection with the public schools will be of little value without provision for continued study. What arrangement can meet this want more effectively than a thoroughly endowed department of technology in the public library, providing the best books on the useful arts, — elementary books for the young, and more advanced books for older students, for the skilled workmen, for foremen, superintendents, and inventors?

"More than two years ago a special committee appointed by the Board of Directors determined to make an effort to raise an endowment fund of at least \$60,000. About one-half of that amount has been already subscribed and paid."

Columbia College L. (2d and 3d rpts.) Added, 6,560; total, 73,775; issued, 6,696; readers, 85,478.

The report is too long and too full of matter to allow of abstracting it. We recommend to all our readers to send for it. (The edition being small it will be distributed only on application.) We must, however, call attention to one or two points.

The library allows to members of the staff willing to pay their own expenses to the annual meeting of the A.L.A., leave of absence without loss of pay. Those who have taken advantage of this "have clearly accomplished more for the library in the remaining time, because of the inspiration and enthusiasm for their work, brought back from the meetings."

"Added shelves, containing over 20,000 v., have been freely opened to readers, and while, as is inevitable, books are often misplaced, so that it takes the whole time of one page correcting the shelves, yet we believe the practical gain in usefulness fully compensates for the extra care and labor."

"We have been forced to adopt the usual rule forbidding readers from carrying bags into the library, because a few students carried off

books in their bags without charging. Our system of private marks, double charges, and other records is so complete that our library is a discouraging field of operations for book-thieves. One fell into the snare during the year, but his detection and the recovery of the books from his room were so sudden and vigorous that he will doubtless choose elsewhere for the next depredation."

Hartford L. Assoc. (48th rpt.) Added, 878; total, about 35,000; issued, 27,287 (fiction, 69½%). "A very large and constantly growing use of the volumes has been made by members of literary, historical, and art clubs."

The Kiel Universitätsbibliothek reports 185,504 v. + 6,035 collected v. of disputations and programs and 2,327 v. of mss.

Manitoba Legisl. Assembly Lib. (1st an. rept., J. P. Robertson, libn.) About 4,000 v. The report contains a historical sketch of the old libraries of the province and of the Red River colony.

Newton Free Library.—The appropriation of \$23,000, for the enlargement of a library building, has passed and the work is to begin at once. The present room is to be divided into three parts,—a Reference Department—occupying the southern part—21 X 35—finished in cherry, with a fireplace,—the waiting-room taking up the middle of the library, and the delivery-desk and stacks occupying the northern part of the room. Behind the library, on the east side, an extension 49 X 50, for a stack-room, is to be built of fire-proof brick, on the south side of which, and opening into the Reference-room, is a Librarian's room 20 X 22; and, in a corresponding position on the north side, is to be a Work-room 13 X 13. In the basement under the stack-room is to be a Magazine R.R., and under the Librarian's Room a Government Publication-room. The whole building is to be heated by steam; well ventilated by shafts and fireplaces.

I have not anything to go by but recollection, so my proportions are not exact; but this is the idea. My room and the work-room are to be of granite, like the library, the rest of brick. The teacher's room is for classes to come with their teachers and look at reference-books, if they wish to do so. 'Twill also be a quiet place for students. The Reference-room is to be shut off from the waiting-room by book-cases with wainscoted backs; above that will be a screen of cathedral glass some 4 ft. higher. Shall have both rooms carpeted, and think I can keep it quiet.

But between us and all this grandeur come all the melancholy days of hammering and discomfort and dirt. HANNAH P. JAMES.

Odd Fellows' L. Assoc., San Francisco. Added, 548; total, 40,270; issued, 23,277. "While the mass of our collection is, so to speak, *The Library*, and gives it character and value, yet the bulk of the circulation is not drawn from this, and does not depend upon it, strange as it may appear. *New books* is what the generality of our readers seek, and if they cannot be had they go without. The passion

is for the *new*. Emerson's maxim that no book should be read until it is a year old, is forgotten, and the best works remain on the shelves. Hence the number of our new purchases will determine the extent of the circulation, and the interest in the library. We cannot control these things. Is it not the part of wisdom to submit to them?"

Omaha P. L. (9th rpt.) Added, 1,898; total, 14,237; issued, 80,090 (fiction, 80.1%). The President of the Directors, in his report to the City Council, says:—

"One or two gentlemen, not now members of your body, have seen fit to characterize the expenditure of this board for the services of its librarians as wasteful and inexcusable extravagance. Standing behind a railing, it was said, and handing out books to those who inquire for them, are occupations for which suitable persons could easily be obtained at wages of a dollar a day. As well might it be claimed that meeting one or two evenings a week, and voting on a few ordinances or resolutions, would be amply paid by the same amount. The members of a city council are selected because they are men of experience, integrity, and sound common-sense. These are qualifications which must be paid for. The duties of a competent librarian are by no means confined to the distribution of books. He must be able to tell without reference to the catalogues what books are in the library; what books treat of any given subject, and what course of reading would be appropriate to a person seeking such information. He must be a shrewd and careful buyer. He must have moral force enough to preserve order and quiet among a rough and lawless set of boys whom it is above all things desirable to attract to our reading-room. He must be thoroughly acquainted with current periodical literature. He must be a competent cataloguer. He must be affable, patient, and good-tempered; and, above all, his honesty and integrity must be absolutely spotless."

"There are many reasons why a city like Omaha should possess a collection of books much greater than a place of 80,000 inhabitants in the East. There are but few private libraries of any extent. We have an unusual proportion of young men, recent comers, unmarried and without relatives. To a great majority of these a well-selected library is a boon which none can appreciate but those who have had similar experiences."

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. Added, 359; total, 10,479; issued, 40,708 (novels, 47½%; juveniles, 38%). In the circulating dept. 2,278 books were drawn only 4,369 times, the remaining 2,184 were drawn 36,339 times.

NOTES.

Brussels.—The University Library, of about 65,000 v., perished for the most part in the burning of the University, July 7.

Brooklyn L.—During the summer the library building has been put in good repair; new cases have been placed in the reading-room for the accommodation of the voluminous and

fast-increasing class of Patent Office publications; and the class of Fiction has been rearranged and renumbered on an improved plan.

The new Card Catalogue of Authors and of Titles of all the additions of the past five years, amounting to over 20,000 volumes, and arranged on the same plan as the printed catalogue, is now ready for use. The part arranged by Subjects will be ready shortly.

Cologne.—The library has about 85,000 volumes; in 1877 it went into a new building. In last 8 years the circulation has risen from 109 to 4,936 v.

At *Nottingham*, the University Colleges, Technical Schools, and a Museum, are under the same control as the Free Library. . . . As might easily have been foreseen, commercial classes held during the working hours of all those who felt their need, have failed, just like the free library at the Guildhall, London, so discreetly opened, at first, from ten till four,—just the hours when the pressure of business was greatest upon every one to whom it could have been of any use. An experience of the Nottingham Committee seems to be that the highest working power of their money may be obtained by opening district branches, modestly termed reading-rooms, yet each the germ of a branch library; and also that the most economical size for a free library, as far as supplying literature to the working classes is concerned, is from three to four thousand volumes; their libraries of that size having a greater circulation in proportion than either the larger or the smaller ones.—*Nature*, July 29, p. 300.

Prize essay.—The Council of the English Library Association having accepted the offer of a member who wishes to give a prize for the best essay on a subject connected with libraries, announce that they have chosen for subject "the extension of the free libraries act to small places."

Providence.—The *Newport Mercury*, of March 25, 1780, contains a "Scheme of a lottery granted by the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, for raising \$1,200, to reestablish the Library in Providence, which was, with the Court-house, consum'd by Fire." Tickets were to be sold for \$12,000, of which \$10,800 was to be given in prizes.

Richmond.—"The free library was reopened last week," says the *Athenaeum* of Aug. 14, "having been enlarged to twice its former size. The Duchess of Teck performed the ceremony. In the evening a dinner was given to celebrate the event, at which Mr. Bullen, of the British Museum, and others made speeches."

Rio de Janeiro.—*Polybiblion*, août, p. 178, 9, has a note on the National Library here, founded in 1807, the Royal Library brought from Ajuda, Portugal, being the nucleus. There are about 200,000 v., many Aldins, Plantins, and Elzevirs. The collection of mss. is rich, and there are more than 30,000 engravings.

Royal Holloway College.—In this building

lately erected by Mr. T. Holloway (of Holloway's pills fame), at a cost of over £700,000, is a library 100 X 30 ft. and 36 ft. high, lighted by windows on both sides. The furniture and cases are in oak.

St. Petersburg.—The number of readers in the public library has recently increased so much that extensive alterations have been undertaken, and are to be completed by the end of this month. The present reading-room, already spacious, is to be further enlarged, and refurnished with comfortable chairs and more convenient writing-tables. It will continue, as hitherto, isolated by iron partitions from the rest of the library. Smoking has up to now been strictly prohibited throughout the building; a room is henceforth, however, to be set apart for the use of smokers, and various other conveniences are to be introduced.

Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.—The corner-stone of the Moffat Library, a structure, with contents, to cost \$50,000, was laid Sept. 18.

Watkinson Library, Hartford.—It was feared that this library would lose by the defalcation of Mr. Bartholomew, in whose hands were \$40,000 of its money; but it is now thought that it will lose little or nothing.

PERSONAL NOTES.

BROWN, Arthur N., late of the Library Bureau, has been appointed librarian of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

CHALLAMEL, Augustin, conservateur à la Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, has just published his "Histoire de la liberté en France depuis 1789, Paris, Jouvet," 500 p., 8°, a sequel to his "Hist. de la lib. en France jusqu'en 1789."

HARBAUGH, Miss M. C., who has been assistant librarian in the Ohio State Library for the past 17 years, has been given a six months' vacation, which she will spend in Oakland, California. She is compelled to quit work temporarily on account of illness. Miss H. is a member of the A.L.A. Association, and a contributor to the *Coöperative Index*.

SMALL, J., LL.D., for nearly forty years librarian of Edinburgh University, in which office he succeeded his father, was born in 1828, and died Aug. 21, 1886, after a long and painful illness.

SMITH, Prof. W. Robertson, has been appointed librarian of Cambridge University in place of the late H. Bradshaw. The new librarian was lecturer in Arabic and assistant editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

WHELPLEY, Mr. A. W. Whelpley, the recently elected librarian of the Cincinnati public library, is a gentleman whose life has been passed among books, although he has heretofore had no connection with any library. He has a wide familiarity with the best literature, and has shown good executive capacity in many relations. Although his election resulted from a political contest, it is due to him to state that he refused, though often urged to be a candi-

date for the position, on the ground that the reasons given for the proposed change were insufficient. He finally accepted after the election, when assured that it was the only means of securing harmony among conflicting elements in his own party, and that a change seemed inevitable.

In addition to his other qualifications for the position, the members of the Library Association will find him a most genial and agreeable gentleman, and it is hoped that he will receive from his *confrères* the same very kind and generous reception for which his predecessor has always been exceedingly grateful.

C. W. M.

Gifts and Bequests.

COLOGNE. — The city library has received a bequest from Adolf Rautenstrauch of about 600 v. mostly politico-economical and historical.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, DEP'T DE. — The Countess Marie de Raymond has bequeathed to the departmental archives her mss., her documents, and autographs, and the rich library, part of which (the genealogical books) was valued at 40,000 francs twenty years ago.

NEW YORK. — By the will of the late S. J. Tilden the executors and trustees are authorized to establish a library and free reading-room in New Lebanon and another in Yonkers, about \$100,000 being set apart in each case for the maintenance of the institutions, which are to be incorporated. Mr. Tilden then requests his "executors and trustees to obtain, as speedily as possible, from the Legislature, an act of incorporation of an institution to be known as the Tilden Trust, with a capacity to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and to promote such scientific educational objects as my said executors and trustees may more particularly designate. Such corporation shall have not less than five trustees, with power to fill vacancies in their number; and in case said institution shall be incorporated, in a form and manner satisfactory to my said executors and trustees during the lifetime of the survivor of the two lives in being, upon which the trust of my general estate herein created is limited, to wit, the lives of Ruby S. Tilden and Susan Whitelsey, I hereby authorize my said executors and trustees to organize the said corporation to designate the first trustees, thereof, and to convey to or apply to the use of the same. The rest, residue, and remainder of all my real and personal estate not specially disposed of by this instrument, or so much thereof as they may deem expedient, but subject, nevertheless, to the special trusts herein directed, to be constituted for particular persons, and to the obligations to make and keep good the said special trusts, provided that the said corporation shall be authorized by law to assume such obligation."

But in case the institution is not incorporated during the lifetime of the persons mentioned, or if for any reason the trustees

consider it inexpedient to apply a part of the whole of the property referred to to the institution, they are authorized, after notifying special trusts, to use it for such charitable, educational, or scientific purposes as will most substantially benefit the interests of mankind.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS. — The late Mr. James Fergusson, historian of architecture, bequeathed to the Institute "such works as they may select from the architectural books in my library." 140 books were received.

STRASSBURG. — The S. S. Elbe, of the North German Lloyd Company, on her last voyage for Bremen, carried among her freight two large cases of valuable books, charts, maps, etc., contributed by the U.S. Government and by numerous public-spirited individuals to the Imperial University and National Library at Strassburg, in Alsace. This library—one of the most ancient in Europe—was totally burned during the struggle between France and Germany in 1870 and 1871, by the cannonading of the besieging army, which not only destroyed the books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, but also the edifice. After the cessation of hostilities the Governor-General of Alsace set on foot a movement to reestablish the library by causing an appeal to be issued to the civilized nations of the globe for contributions of books, pamphlets, etc., which has since elicited a generous response. For the United States and Canada Col. M. Richards Mucklé, of Philadelphia, acted as secretary under a committee consisting of literary gentlemen and publishers, among them Prof. Noah Porter, President of Yale College; Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; the late Wm. Cullen Bryant; Hon. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; Edwin L. Godkin, editor; George W. Childs and J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia; E. Steiger, publisher, of New York, and a number of other well-known citizens from different localities in the United States. Col. Mucklé has been eminently successful, the two cases that are now about to be shipped making 35 cases in all that have been forwarded during the past 15 years. All this work has been done free of expense to the library, even to the carrying of the cases across the Atlantic by the North German Lloyd's Steamship Co.

TILTON, N.H. — Some two years ago the wife of Hon. J. Cummings, of Woburn, Mass., informed the authorities of Tilton and Northfield that if the towns or individuals would furnish a suitable lot she would erect a library building for public purposes at a cost of \$10,000. Mrs. Cummings further stated that the building would be a memorial to her first husband, the late Brackett Hall, M.D., of Boston, who was a native of Northfield. The voters of the two towns, in public meetings, promptly accepted Mrs. Cummings' generous offer, and elected C. E. Tilton, of Tilton, and Adam S. Ballantyne, of Northfield, as trustees to superintend the carrying out of the enterprise. As is well known, the compactly settled portions of these towns form one precinct on

either side of the Winnepisaukee River. In canvassing for a building lot there was no rivalry between the two towns, the sole aim being to obtain a suitable and accessible location. The Deer Park, about half an acre a few rods from the railway station on the Northfield side of the river, was then the property of Mrs. C. E. Tilton, who had no sooner considered the subject than she generously offered not only to give the park, but to raise the grade and further adorn it. The enclosure is a triangle. Thrifty trees line it on every side, and at the left of the main entrance, on the west side, is a fine piece of bronze statuary weighing 1,000 pounds, representing a buck, after Landseer. Perfect drainage has been put in and an ample supply of water secured. The building is of fine brick, with ample trimmings of Springfield, Mass., sandstone, and with artistic terra-cotta ornamentations. The architecture is the Queen Anne, and the edifice consists of a main part facing westward, and a right angle extension. It is a story and a half in height, finished open, and is surmounted with pitched roofs, slated and copper crested. The outside walls have frequent buttresses, and the light pours in through numerous windows of stained glass. The outline is irregular, but the building has practically a front of 42 feet with a depth of 63, with main and side entrances. The park has a concrete walk entirely around it, and all the paths leading up to the building are also concreted. Passing up the walk by the bronze statuary the visitor ascends a flight of granite steps which conduct to the main entrance of the edifice. Just before entering there is observed on the right a tablet of sandstone sunk into the western wall, in which is to be cut an inscription setting forth the memorial character of the building. Double doors open into a spacious vestibule from which one enters the main part of the structure proper, which will be mostly devoted to the purposes of a reading-room. On the right is the librarian's room, and there are toilet-rooms, and all other modern conveniences. There are double floors, the lower of spruce and the upper of Georgia pine; the finishing in black birch. Massive fire-proof doors separate the reading-room from the book apartment. In the library department proper there are, in addition to the large windows, rows of deck windows above. The book-cases are of birch. The building is piped for gas. The walls at the foundation are 20 inches thick and close at 16. There is an outside entrance to an ample basement, in which two furnaces will be placed. The expense, exclusive of the lot, will be about \$10,500. The books, which will be all new, have been promised from a source not yet made public. West of the building, across the street, is an open space which it is understood a generous citizen will fit up as another park, with a fountain and various attractions — *F. F., in Boston Journal*.

WINDSOR, Vt. The late Hon. Hiram Harlow, who died here early in August, directs that \$20,000 be given to the Windsor Library Association. It is understood that Col. Harlow

had for some months contemplated erecting a building for the library; but when fatal sickness overtook him he preferred to leave all the detail to the discretion of the trustees. The bequest, or a large part of it, will probably be employed to erect a proper building, which is much needed. The library owes its existence to a generous proposal of Hon. W. M. Evarts and Mr. C. C. Beaman, who in 1882 offered to double an initial subscription of \$1,000, and also a yearly subscription of \$100 for five years by the other citizens of Windsor. The offer was accepted, and supplemented further by votes of the town, giving an annual subsidy to the library on condition of its being wholly free to the citizens of Windsor, and also giving the use of our present room in the town-hall. The library was opened for use in June, 1883, and has now about 4,700 volumes. Mr. E. N. Goddard has been the librarian and manager (mostly gratis) for the whole time. He has organized and classified the library on Dewey's system.

Did it ever occur to the wealthy readers of the *Spectator* that money expended on public libraries and educational institutions is one of the longest lived and most beneficent of charities? You found a hospital. However much needed, it is but one. It can never reproduce a hospital. Money thus bestowed is a sort of "napkin" investment; it does not fulfil the Master's requirement: "Mine own with usury." It can hardly be styled an "investment." It is rather a "special deposit." It is safe enough, but it never grows. He who founds, or aids to found a library, who expends his money in the training of mind for its greatest efficiency, on the other hand, drops but a pebble, it may be, into the ocean of influence, but he thereby sets in motion ceaseless and ever-widening wave circles of beneficence. Mind acts on other minds, and these on others still, and thus his investment is ever active, ever increasing in power — *Spectator, St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1885*.

Catalogs and Classification.

ARCHER, W. Remarks on classification, preliminary, to a forthcoming scheme in alphabetical series, of subject-headings for a classed dictionary catalogue, with their cross-references, super-ordinate, subordinate, co-ordinate, and collateral; read before the L.A.U.K., Sept., 1885. London, 1886, 12 p. l. O.

Worthy the perusal of young catalogers. The doctrine of cross-references is set forth more fully than usual, and two objections to the dictionary catalog answered.

BIRMINGHAM, FREE P. L. Books for a reference library; lectures on the books in the ref. dept. 14 series. L., Simpkin. 180 p. 8°.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The lately-issued catalogs ("Ancient mss.," and "Books to 1640") are noticed by the *Saturday review*, July 10, p. 61-2.

NEWTON (MASS.) FREE L. Class bulletin, 1886, No. 3. Boston, 1881 [1886]. 2 l. + p. 141-252.

We must call attention to the chronological list of English historical fiction (p. 147-157). The Boston list has been long out of print, but a new edition is preparing.

PLATNER, F. DI. Catalogo della biblioteca platneriana, che contiene statuti e storie generali e particolari delle città e luoghi d'Italia, raccolte ed ordinate dal barone F. di Platner, e dal medesimo donate all' Imp. Instit. Archeol. Germanico in Roma. Roma, tip. Forzani e C., 1885. 490 p. 8°.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY CATALOGUE. London, Spottiswoode, 1886.

"The librarian begins with an index of authors alphabetically arranged. He then proceeds to subjects with a chronological arrangement of the authors under each division. Here we cannot but think he is wrong; for a reader is much more likely to remember the name of an author than the date of his work. We observe that the library is very deficient in works on Arctic and Polar explorations. The names of Parry, Koldewey, Payer, and Nares, not to mention others, do not even appear in the catalogue."—*Acad.*

U.S. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE L. Index catalogue, vol. 7: Insignarès-Leghorn. Wash., 1886. 2 l. + 100 + 959 p.

Includes 14,688 author-titles, representing 5,987 v. and 12,372 pm.; also 6,371 subject-titles of books and pm., and 34,903 titles of articles in periodicals.

THE CORNELL UNIV. LIBRARY bulletin for July contains a supplementary list of periodicals, a note on the May anti-slavery collection, and a list (2 p.) of municipal documents of American cities, collected to illustrate the development of municipal government in America. An appeal is made for additions by gift to this collection.

THE GROSSHERZOGICHE HOFBIBLIOTHEK ZU DARMSTADT, which has hitherto issued four accessions-lists a year, now issues five, the fifth being a list of periodicals and the issues of publishing societies.

THE LIBRARY CO. OF PHILADELPHIA's Bulletin for July has a supplement of 6 pp. to the Bibliog. of regimental histories in the Jan. bulletin, and a 5½-p. list of books on trees and forestry in the library.

M. LÉOPOLD DELISLE, the erudite Administrator-General of the French National Library, has recently issued a pamphlet of forty pages entitled, "Instructions pour la rédaction d'un

inventaire des incunables conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de France," in which he urges the desirability and usefulness of a general catalogue of all books printed before the year 1501, now existing in the public libraries of France, and goes on to show that such a catalogue might be prepared with comparative ease within a reasonable time. His plan, which is very like that followed in Bolton's "Catalogue of scientific periodicals," is to describe each edition but once, adding to the descriptive notice the name of each library possessing a copy. He estimates that on this plan a catalogue of the possible 100,000 incunabula to be found in the French libraries might be brought within the compass of five or six volumes, containing some twenty or twenty-five thousand entries. Of course it is essential to the success of such a catalogue that all the incunabula shall be described upon one uniform system, and M. Delisle has accordingly drawn up a full and precise code of rules to be observed in cataloguing early printed books. Particular stress is laid upon the importance of making mention of printers' marks, illuminations, and manuscript notes of historical or literary interest, whenever they occur. The rules are followed by nearly a hundred specimen titles illustrating their practical application. This code of rules, coming from so competent an authority in bibliography as M. Delisle, is likely to become the standard manual of the subject. It is gratifying to learn that the desire for a general catalogue of incunabula is in a fair way of being accomplished. The Minister of Public Instruction has had M. Delisle's rules printed as an appendix to a circular addressed to the mayors of French cities. In this circular the mayors are directed to place these rules in the hands of the librarians of the respective cities, and to request them to prepare lists of all the incunabula under their care, in conformity with the rules of M. Delisle, and to transmit these lists to the Minister as soon as they are completed, in order that the work of compiling the general catalogue may begin without delay. It is to be hoped that the French librarians will respond promptly and generally to this appeal, and that we may look forward to the early publication of a catalogue which will be of inestimable value to librarians and scholars.

THE REV. J. C. STOCKBRIDGE's Annotated Catalogue of the Warren Collection of American Poetry will be ready for delivery in a few weeks.

FULL NAMES.

T. W. H. sends a further expansion of a full name given some time ago by "E. C. A." Susan Stuart Frackelton, *born* Goodrich. (Tried by fire, N. Y., 1885.)

C: Proctor Bosson. (Observations on the potato.)

C: Palfray Bosson. (History of the 42d Reg. infantry, Mass. Vol.)

T: Lowndes Snead. (The fight for Missouri.)

- Gilbert Milligan Tucker. (American English.)
 W: Russell Grace. (The Irish in America.)
 R: C: Lichtenstein. (Early N. E. and N. Y. heraldic book plates.)
 Mr. G: W. Cole supplies the following full names:—
 Abijah Perkins Marvin, Lancaster, Mass. (History of Lancaster, Mass., 1643-1879; History of Winchendon, Mass., 1868; History of Worcester County, 1878.)
 M: Lizzie Moreland, Fitchburg, Mass. (School on the hill: or, the N. E. Assembly 1885. Sequel to Which: Right or wrong? 1883.)
 H: A: Willis, Fitchburg, Mass. (Fitchburg in the war of the rebellion, 1866.)
 E: P[ayson] Loring, Fitchburg, Mass., & C: Thos. Russell, jr. Reports on controverted elections in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Mass., 1853-1886.
 Hartwell, etc. Catalogue of the phænogamous and vascular cryptogamous plants of Fitchburg and vicinity; by Arthur B[eaman] Simonds, G: Francis Whittemore, W: G[ardner] Farrer and E[mory] Adams Hartwell. Fitchburg, 1886.
 Snow, C: H: Boylston. Address at the centennial celebration of the town of Fitchburg, Je 30, 1864. Fitchburg, 1876.

Bibliography.

- BRILL, E. T. Suppl. op het Repertorium der verhandeligen en bijdragen betreffende de geschiedenis des vaderlands, in mengelwerken en tijdschriften tot op 1880 verschenen. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1886. 13 + 172 p. 8°. 4.25 fr.
 DORER, Edm. Die Calderon Literatur in Deutschland 1881-4. Dresden, Von Zahn & Joensch, 1886. 22 p. 8°. 2 p.
 FREY, Albert R. "Bibliography of playing cards." (In *Bookmart*, Aug.)
 HALVORSEN, J. B. Norsk Forfatter-Lexikon 1840-80; paa Grundlag af J. E. Krafts of Chr. Langes Lexikon 1814-86. Christiania, 1885-86. 8°. Noticed in the *Nation*, July 22, p. 82.
 LANG, Andrew. Books and bookmen. N.Y., G: J. Coombes, 1886. 177 p. O.
 Essays on literary forgeries, parish registers, workmen at Rome, bibliomania in France, bookbindings, elzevirs, some Japanese logic books, a bookman's purgatory, ending with a ballade of the unattainable.
 LICHTENSTEIN, R: C. Early New England and New York heraldic book plates. (In *N. E. hist. and geneal. reg.*, July, p. 295-9.)

- SZCZEPANSKI, F. von. Rossica und Baltica. Verzeichniss der in u. üb. Russland u. die balt. Provinzen im J. 1884 erschienen. Schriften in deutscher, französ., und engl. Sprache, Reval, Lindfors' Erben, 1886. 62 p. 12°, 1 fr.
 WEALE, W. H. J. Bibliographia liturgica. Catalogus missalium ritus latini ab anno 1475 impressorum. Lond., B. Quaritch. 12 + 296 p. 8°. 21 sh.
 WEERTH, O., and ANEMULLER E. Bibliotheca Lippiaca. Uebersicht üb. die lanfeskundl. u. geschichtl. Litteratur d. Fürstenth. Lippe. Detmold, Hinrichs, 1886. 6 + 88 p. 8°. 1.60 m.
 "Fleissige und sorgfältige Zusammenstellung."—*Lit. Centralbl.*, Sept. 4, 1886, col. 1274.
 S. H. VINES' "Lectures on the physiology of plants (N.Y., Macmillan, 1886)," contains very full (but short title) lists on the bibliography of plant physiology.

EDUCATION. The Musée Pédagogique in Paris in 1884 addressed circulars to French libraries, directing attention to the collection of books in the Musée relating to education in the schools and colleges of the 16th century, calling for additions, either by gift or purchase, and asking for information of the existence of any such books in the various libraries. The result of the circulars and of subsequent labors in the great Paris libraries is a very interesting bibliography of education in France in the 16th century, which fills the 3d fascicule of the "Mémoires et documents scolaires," issued by the Musée. A long and interesting extract from the accompanying report of M. Buisson, "Directeur de l'enseignement primaire," will be found in the *Chronique du jour. gén. de l'imprimerie*, 24 juil., p. 150-2.

METHODISM. In the libraries of the Andover Theol. Sem., Mass.; Theol. Sem. of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N.J.; Astor Library, N.Y.; and British Museum, London, have been deposited copies of H. C. Decanvers' "Catalogue of works in refutation of Methodism from its origin in 1729 to the present time; of those by Methodist authors, on lay representation, methodist episcopacy, etc., and of the political pamphlets relating to Wesley's 'Calm address to our American Colonies,' 2d ed., N.Y., 1868, pp. 55," expressly prepared for the above Libraries, and largely expanded by manuscript additions. A very large collection of the above works are to be found in the Libraries of the Gen'l Theol. Sem. of the P. E. Church, N.Y.—Theol. Sem. of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N.J., and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

THE new report of Columbia College Library (2d and 3d annual report) will be distributed only on application.

ERRATUM. — P. 378, 2d col., 3d line. For committee read community.

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